Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 5, 1956

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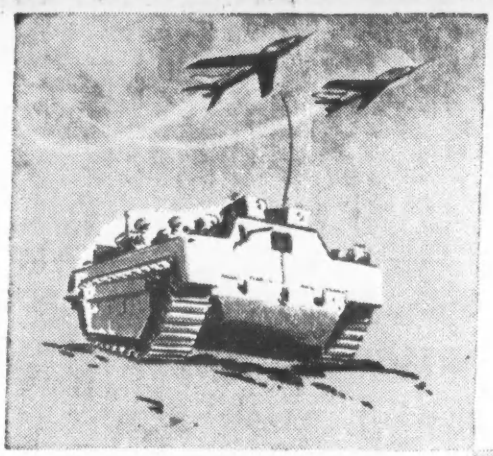

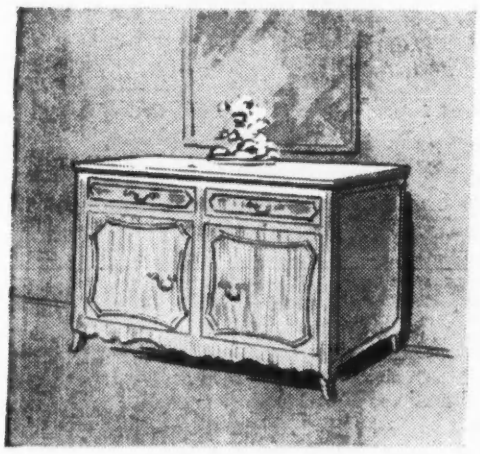

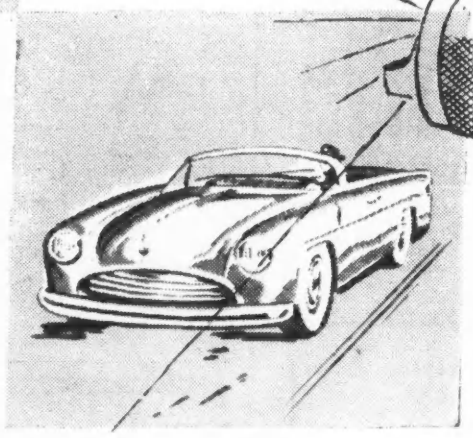

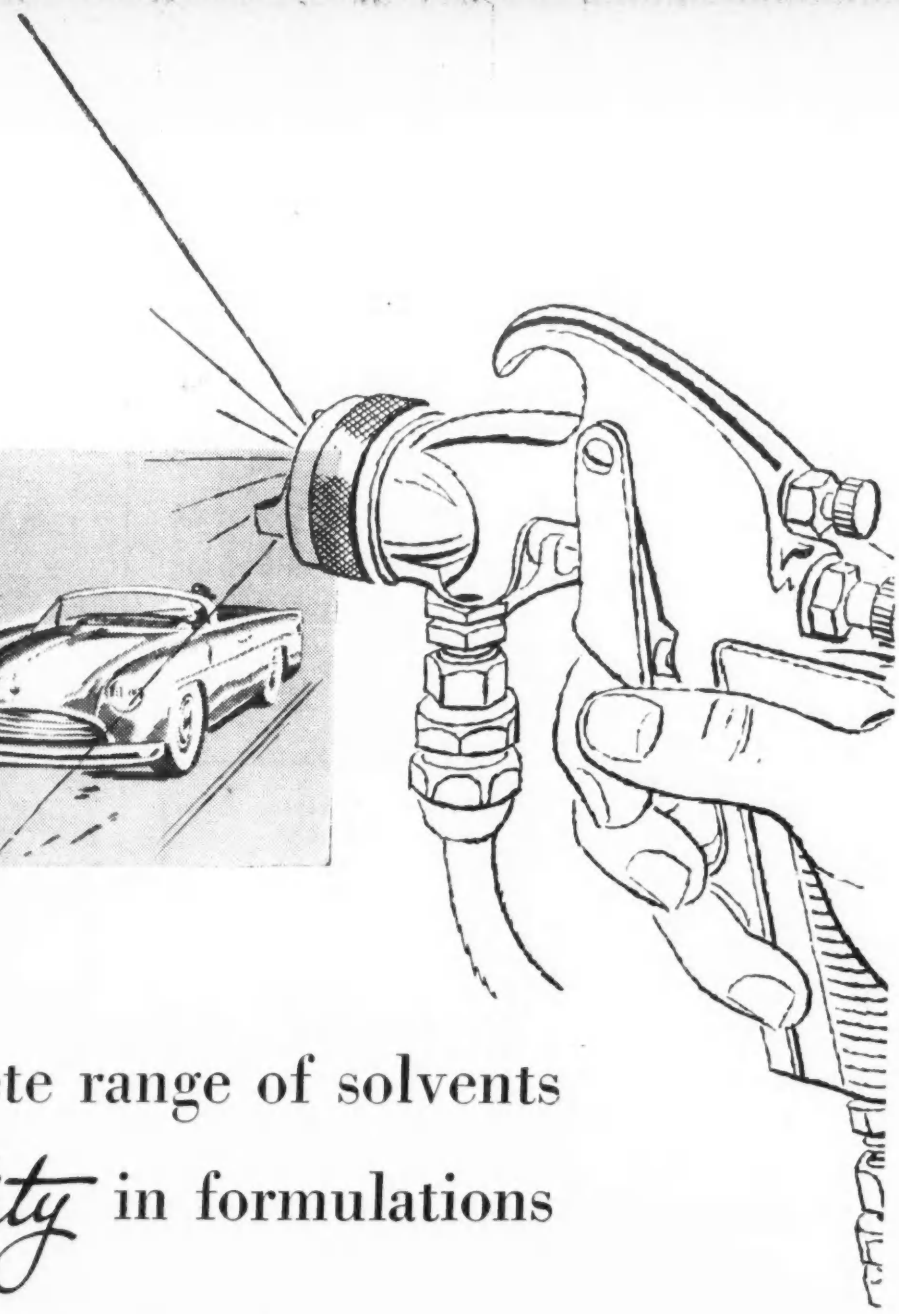

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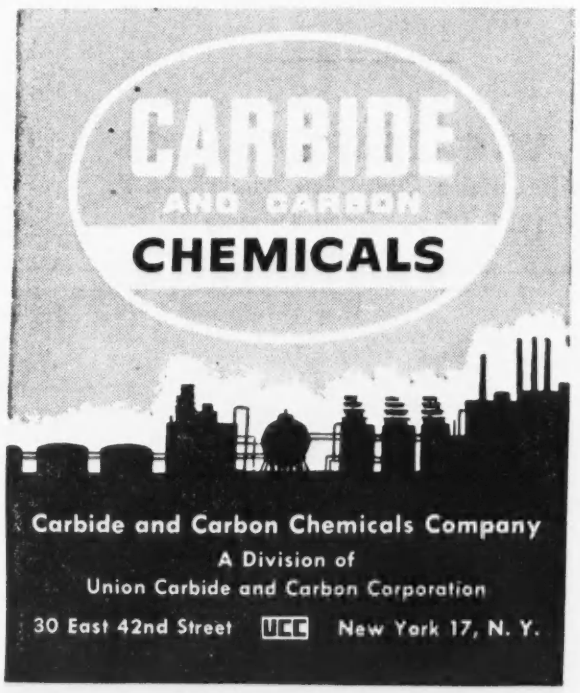

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 19 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. November 5, 1956

McKESSON VICE-PRESIDENT: John E. Zacharias, executive assistant to the vice-president in charge of the company's chemical department, who has been elected a vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Near East Crisis Is Unlikely To Bring Any Immediate Curbs Over US Chemical Industry

The junior-size war which flared up in the Middle East last week is unlikely to produce any immediate chemical industry controls—at least until the gravity of the situation can be measured more accurately. That's the word passed along privately by administration officials. They concede that the government may clamp down on exports of some strategic materials in an effort to quiet down the belligerents, but, they say, curbs on materials or inventories are not in the cards at this time.

Stress on Trade Effects Advised

Instead of worrying about controls, chemical producers are advised to concentrate on possible effects the Near East conflict may have on trade in that area. US exports to that part of the world last year amounted to $515,039,000, while imports were at $353,755,000—and chemicals figured prominently in these totals.

Oil is the most vulnerable of the products coming out of the Middle East and is giving the government more concern than any other single item. For nearly three months, the United States has been studying a plan of action to keep Europe supplied with its oil requirements in the event the Suez Canal should be closed.

Should this occur, the Western Hemisphere will have to furnish 750,000 to 800,000 barrels a day of additional oil. Of this, some 350,000 barrels would be required by our own coast refineries to replace Middle East oil and the remainder to go to Europe.

In the event the trouble should spread to the entire Near East area and the two pipelines which carry over 800,000 barrels daily were cut, it would throw a further burden upon the Western Hemisphere sources and bring almost immediate oil rationing throughout Europe.

Officials emphasize that this does not mean rationing in this country also. Only our direct involvement in the Near East situation would bring that about. And such a possibility was ruled out by President Eisenhower in his address to the nation last week.

The only major control authority now on the statute books is the defense pro-

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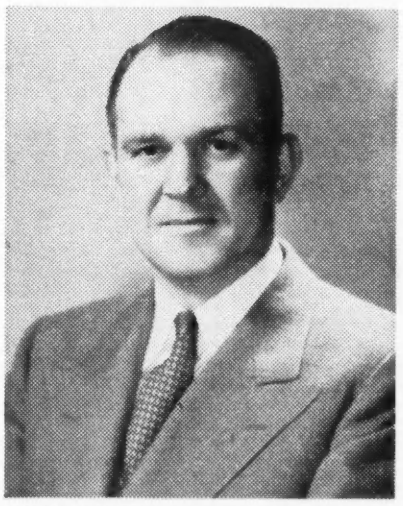

UNION CARBIDE V. P.: Carl H. Hageman, elected vice-president for industrial relations by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Chemicals Slow To React to War In Middle East

Apart from nonferrous metals, notably tin, chemical markets were slow to react to last week's outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East. The price of metallic tin moved upward dizzily, pulling tin chemicals along with it.

Prices of copper and tin on the London exchange took big jumps because of the Suez situation. Lead and zinc, in sympathy with this reaction, were moderately higher in the English capital.

However, domestic producers of copper, lead and zinc held the line. The domestic tin market, always sensitive to the London market, took a giant step. Tin chemicals leaped along with it. Mercury suppliers here, ever alert to world conditions, withdrew offerings from the market.

Metals Coming from Africa

Cobalt and other metals coming from Africa to this country were not expected to be influenced immediately by the Near East. The trade here expected none, ported into the United States from Northern Rhodesia is shipped directly across Africa, and does not go through the Suez Canal.

In the fats and oils market, peanut and coconut oils were up fractionally as were greases. Cocoa butter was much stronger, reflecting a sharp advance in cocoa.

There were no changes in botanical drugs, some of which come from the Near East. The trade here expected none pointing out that items supplied by the troubled area can be provided by other sources.

What concern there was in the chemical industry here last week was over how the vest-pocket war in Egypt might affect chemical imports—such things as benzene and naphthalene.

For one thing, it was pointed out, if the shooting lasts for a while, shipments to this country might be withheld to permit the foreign suppliers to stockpile them for their own needs.

For another, shipping rates are sure to go up. US buyers of cut-rate European benzene are committed on an f.o.b. basis, which means that they will have to absorb any increases in freight rates.

This may amount to quite a lot of money. In the first eight months of this year, for instance, more than 43 million gallons of benzene were shipped here from abroad, mostly from Iron Curtain countries. This compares with about 32 million gallons sent here in all of 1955.

Heyden, Newport Weigh Merger Plans

Heyden Chemical Corporation and Newport Industries, Inc., both New York, have merger talks under way, it was disclosed last week. Plans call for the two companies to combine under the name Heyden-Newport Chemical Corporation.

The consolidation proposal provides for an exchange of common stock on the basis of one and a half shares of Heyden for each share of Newport Industries.

Heyden common last week was priced at about $16 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, while Newport Industries hovered around $21.

Just how the two companies will be combined is now under study by the lawyers of Heyden and Newport Industries. The merger, of course, will be subject to the approval of the board of directors and stockholders of the two firms.

Simon Askin, Heyden president, and Armin A. Schlesinger, chairman of Newport Industries, stated that both managements are convinced that the proposed combination has a substantial growth and earnings future.

Heyden, which produces synthetic organics and plastics, last year had sales of $24,656,654 and earnings of $1,550,614. Newport Industries, a producer of naval stores, in 1955 had sales of $21,502,233 and earnings of $1,054,221.

Publicker, Carbide Offer To Lease Butadiene Plant

Federal Facilities Corporation announced last week it had received offers from two firms for leasing of the government's alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky.

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, present lessee of the plant, was one of the firms, and Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, which sought unsuccessfully earlier this year to purchase the plant, was the other bidder.

The plant is being offered for lease by the government for periods of between five and fifteen years. Publicker's present lease expires in April, 1958, and any new lease negotiated would be subject to the termination of the old lease.

The FFC said that it would begin negotiations immediately with the two bidders on terms and conditions of a proposed new lease which is subject to review by the Attorney General from the standpoint of the antitrust laws. Upon completion of the negotiation, the lease will be reported to congress, which has thirty days in which to veto it.

Tung Crop Support to Be 65 Percent of Nov. Parity

The 1956 crop of tung nuts will be supported at $53.76 per ton, basis 18.5 percent oil content, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. This support price for the nuts is equivalent to a price for the oil of 21 cents per pound.

The support price represents 65 percent of the November 1 parity price for tung nuts, of $82.70. The announcement last week by the department confirmed an earlier announcement that the crop would be supported at these levels, based on the September 15 parity price, or the November 1 parity price, whichever was higher.

Parity prices for tung nuts on these two dates were the same. The price support program will be implemented through

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Methanol Expansion Is Studied by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is studying the possibility of increasing by about 30 million gallons a year its production of methanol, it was revealed last week by John H. Daughtridge, director of the chemical sales division of the company's polychemicals department.

Mr. Daughtridge said duPont is preparing plans and estimates looking toward a substantial increase in the capacity of its methanol manufacturing facilities at the Sabine River Works, Orange, Tex.

The bulk of the methanol presently manufactured by duPont comes from the Texas plant. Recently, however, in an

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Fluorspar Hearing Off; Government Buying Here

Hearings scheduled for November 12 by the Office of Defense Mobilization on imports of fluorspar have been cancelled at the request of the domestic industry. The hearings had been urged originally to determine whether imports were threatening the industry from the standpoint of affecting the national security.

Pressure for relief from the imports is understood to have been eased by reason of the recent announcement to purchase acid-grade fluorspar from domestic sources for the national stockpile.

Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry Are Awarded

The 1956 Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry were awarded last week.

The physics prize went to Dr. William Shockley, Dr. Walter H. Brattain and Dr. John Bardeen for their work in developing the transistor, a minute and highly efficient substitute for the vacuum tube. The three Americans made up a research team at Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.

A British and a Soviet scientist will share the chemistry prize for studies on molecules. Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, an Oxford University professor, and Prof. Nikolai N. Semenov, director of the Institute of Physics at Moscow, were cited for "their researches into the mechanism of chemical reactions."

The prizes, established under the will of Afred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, amount to about $38,700 each.

Lilly Suspends Trial of Drug for Diabetes Control

Eli Lilly & Co. has suspended its fifteen-month clinical trial of carbutamide, or "BZ-55," a sulfonamide derivative which controls many cases of diabetes when given by mouth.

The Indianapolis, Ind., drug maker said it was stopping the trial because of "a few serious side reactions." It pointed out that the drug is merely one of convenience and added that the risks seemed greater than the possible benefits.

After the trial was suspended, Dr. Kenneth G. Kohlstaedt, director of the clinical research division of the company, said:—

"We have communicated this decision to some 2,900 physicians who have been testing carbutamide in more than 10,000 patients. We are grateful to these physicians and to scientists who have participated in what we believe is the most intensive study of a new compound undertaken to date by a pharmaceutical house.

"Our search for a safe oral anti-diabetes compound which will relieve certain, selected diabetics of the necessity for daily insulin injections is continuing undiminished. In fact, we already have other compounds under study which we hope will offer more promise in offsetting the pancreatic defect that underlies diabetes without involving risks unacceptable in wide-scale treatment.

"Discontinuing use of the drug involves no danger to the 10,000 patients who have been controlling their diabetes with it. They may safely return to their former method of control.

"We are not unmindful of the fact that 40,000 patients in Germany have taken carbutamide without any serious side effects being reported by German investigators. Nor are we unmindful of the fact that in our own studies 95 percent of those patients who are able to control their diabetes with carbutamide appear to

—Continued on page 33

Chemical Fuel Plane Contracts Being Let

The Air Force has let additional contracts for the development of a supersonic aircraft which would be powered by high-energy chemicals rather than petroleum or nuclear fuels.

Chemicals under consideration for use as propellants include lithium and boron. The Air Force has expressed interest in these materials in preference to nuclear fuels in that the latter present a weight problem because of the necessity of shielding with lead.

Salk Vaccine Pricing Probe Raises Question of Conspiracy

The Attorneys General of each of the states were notified last week by Rep. L. H. Fountain of North Carolina that a congressional investigation has "raised a serious question as to whether state and federal governments are being charged excessive prices for polio vaccine because of the possible existence of a price fixing conspiracy in violation of the Sherman antitrust act." Mr. Fountain is chairman of the subcommittee of the house government operations committee which earlier last month conducted a two-day investigation of the government's polio vaccine procurement program for which an appropriation of more than $50 million was made by congress.

His notice to the states Attorney General was contained in a memorandum on this investigation.

Calling Attention to Matter

He told them that he was calling their attention to the matter "so that you may be in a position to take such action as you deem warranted under the circumstances." The congressman added in his announcement that under federal law, a state which has been injured by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue for treble damages.

Among the witnesses who testified before the subcommittee was Reid M. Hoven, chief purchasing officer for the Public Health Service. The price first established by the five producers of $7.12 to $7.13 per nine cubic centimeters of vaccine has since dropped to the uniform bid level of $5.77 per nine cc's. Mr. Fountain added:—

"Testimony at the subcommittee hearings indicated that, although their production costs were obviously not the same, each of the companies producing vaccine charged identical sales prices. Since the price included freight to destination, the delivered price of vaccine to the purchaser was the same throughout the country.

"The original retail price established by the companies was $15 for nine cubic centimeters. Drugstores received a 40 percent discount from this list price, while

—Continued on page 45

ANTIBIOTIC DEVELOPER: Dr. Robert C. Pittenger, named manager of antibiotic development at Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cobalt Drug Rules Made Tighter by FDA

New restrictions on cobalt-containing drug preparations which are intended to make the use of this mineral unattractive for products to be sold over-the-counter were announced in a statement of policy issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agency said that because of the lack of adequate scientific knowledge concerning the use of cobalt salts as hemopoietic agents, it is deemed in the interest of public health to restrict over-the-counter sales to those preparations which do not contain more than ten milligrams of cobalt

—Continued on page 40

Dow Running New Unit For Latex Production

A new plant for the commercial production of styrene-butadiene latexes is now in operation at the western division of Dow Chemical Company in Pittsburg, Calif. A broad range of latexes is to be produced at the plant.

Cost of the plant, under construction since early this year, was in excess of $1 million. The facility is the fourth Dow latex supply point, the product also being manufactured at Midland, Mich.; Velasco, Tex., and Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

National Starch Aquires Assets of Granite Board

The acquisition of Granite Board, Inc., Goffstown, N. H., through the purchase of all outstanding capital stock, has been announced by National Starch Products Inc., New York. Herbert A. Hermsdorf, president of Granite Board, will continue in that capacity with headquarters at Goffstown.

Wood particle board is made of chips or particles of wood bonded with resins under heat and pressure, which at this early stage of commercial development has created considerable interest as a significant improvement over solid lumber and plywood for many applications in the construction and woodworking industries.

The marketing of Granite Board will be consolidated with National's Structural Products Division, which now sells Wood-Lok vinyl emulsion adhesives, contact cements, epoxy resins and specially designed presses to the furniture, woodworking and construction industries.

The Week's Price Changes

Cocoa Butter, Tallow, Greases, Blackstrap Molasses Advance. Methacrylic Acid, Tungsten Metal, Copper Salts Decline.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60)
Linseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 60).
Molasses, New Orleans, 1c. per gal. (p. 38).
Oil, castor, Braz. No. 1, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cedarleaf, 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Fennel, 5c. per lb. (p. 54).
Oleo, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (p. 60).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Ined., ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tin, 5¼c. per lb. (p. 35).
Salts, 2.8c. to 6.5c. per lb. (p. 35).

Prices Reduced

Acid, methacrylic, glacial, 7½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Copper carbonate, 2c. per lb. (p. 35).
Copper, chloride, anhyd., 2¼c. per lb. (p. 35).
cryst., dihydrate, 1½c. per lb.
dried, 1½c. per lb.
Hydrate, 2c. per lb. (p. 35).
Sulfate, monohydrated, $1.25 per cwt. (p. 35).
Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
olive, 10c. per gal. (p. 60).
Palmarosa, 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
Shellac, orange grades, 1c. to 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41).
dl-a-Tocopherol, $15.45 per kilo (p. 47).
dl-a-Tocopherol acetate, $14 per kilo (p. 47).
Tungsten metal, powd., 30c. per lb. (p. 35).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 2, 1956	Oct. 26, 1956	Nov. 4, 1955
109.49	109.49	107.15

Sixteen-Cent Castor Oil Seen

Domestic castor oil selling at a stable market price of sixteen cents per pound, made possible by newly-designed mechanical harvesters and hybrid beans capable of yielding 3,000 pounds per acre, has been forecast by Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco, currently a major supplier of castor oil. This prediction caused interest in the trade in view of the fact that the current market for imported Brazil No. 1 castor oil in this country is strong at 19½c. per pound, spot, with prices likely to go higher on replacement.

The harvesting of castor beans has been done by hand until very recently, and in this respect, growers in the United States have been unable to compete with cheaper foreign labor.

As a result, 95 percent of the 60,000 tons of castor oil consumed in the United States in 1955 (chiefly for sebacic acid and surface coatings) had to be imported.

Research by the Department of Agriculture and private industry, including Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has resulted in the recent development of several mechanical harvesters which are able to move through bean fields and harvest new types of castor beans developed by USDA, Pacific Oilseeds, Inc., and Pacific Vegetable Oils.

Since the newly-developed harvesters are capable of harvesting only a less read-

—Continued on page 40

PROJECTS COORDINATOR: Charles H. Berle, appointed special projects coordinator in the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Cellofilm Industries Sold; Arthur Golden in Charge

Cellofilm Industries, Inc., Woodridge, N. J., has been purchased by a new group which will provide direct management of the organization.

Since its establishment in 1916, Cellofilm has been operated as a subsidiary of the Universal, Paramount and RKO motion picture interests. Under the new ownership, Arthur Goldman, newly-appointed executive vice-president, will assume overall responsibility. Henry Eysmann and Stanley Eysmann, long associated with the company, will remain, as will the technical staff.

Emulsol Sales Head Named

Arthur O. Raven has been appointed sales manager of Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, a division of Witco Chemical Company. Formerly assistant sales manager, Mr. Raven joined Emulsol three years ago as sales office manager and assistant to the executive vice-president. Previously he had been a technical sales representative for Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

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Potash Deliveries Higher

Deliveries of potash by United States producers and importers through the first nine months of this year amounted to 2,781,593 tons of salts containing 1,642,637 tons K_2O, the American Potash Institute announced last week. This was an increase of less than 3 percent in salts and K_2O over the corresponding period of 1955.

Potash for agricultural use in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii amounted to 1,439,032 tons K_2O contained in 2,446,066 tons of salts, of which 2,222,485 tons were potassium muriate, 6,870 tons were manure salts, and 216,711 tons were potassium sulfate and potassium-magnesium sulfate. This represents a decrease of 1 percent in salts and K_2O.

Deliveries to the chemical industry totaled 154,563 tons of potassium muriate and potassium sulfate, containing an equivalent of 96,054 tons of K_2O, an increase of 13 percent in salts and K_2O over 1955.

Exports outside of North America amounted to 180,964 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 107,551 tons of K_2O, an increase of 77 percent in salts, and 74 percent in K_2O over the same period last year.

The seven major American potash producers delivered 688,143 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 406,095 tons of K_2O during the third quarter of 1956, an increase of 5 percent in salts and K_2O over the same period in 1955.

Agricultural deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii amounted to 558,358 tons of salts, equivalent to 327,898 tons of K_2O, an increase of 3 percent in salts and 2 percent in K_2O.

These deliveries consisted of 510,423 tons of potassium muriate, 3,207 tons of manure salts, and 44,728 tons of potassium sulfate and potassium-magnesium sulfate.

The chemical industry took 45,298 tons of potassium muriate and potassium sulfate in the third quarter, containing an equivalent of 28,170 tons of K_2O, an increase of 3 percent.

Exports outside of North America amounted to 84,487 tons of salts containing 50,027 tons of K_2O, an increase of 26 percent in salts and 24 percent in K_2O.

Carbide Opens California Unit To Make Three Ethylene Chemicals

The first petrochemicals plant on the west coast to produce ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol and polyethylene has gone on stream, according to D. B. Benedict, president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York,, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Company. The plant is located at Torrance, Calif., and is now running at full scale. It is located on a 140-acre site and consists of specialized equipment unlike anything in the area. Much of the petroleum gas that it converts into chemicals is brought in from the neighboring General Petroleum Company.

EXPLORATORY RESEARCH AID: Dr. Nelson V. Seeger, named to the newly-created post of associate director of exploratory research for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

More than 500 representatives of major Pacific coast industries that use chemicals and plastics were conducted on a plant tour last week after being welcomed by Mr. Benedict.

Near Raw Materials, Markets

"Southern California was chosen as a site for Carbide's first petrochemicals plant on the Pacific coast," said Mr. Benedict, "because of its nearness to raw materials and expanding markets."

Production processes at the plant are largely controlled by automation and continue on stream twenty-four hours a day. There are 350 employees, all hired locally except for a small management staff. Safety for employees is assured by the most modern safety and fire protection devices and intensive safety training programs,

—*Continued on page 56*

Nuclear Installation Established at Battelle

Completion at Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, of the nation's first privately owned nuclear research center has been announced by Dr. Clyde Williams, president and director of Battelle. The announcement followed initial "start-up" of the institute's one-million-watt research reactor.

The $750,000 reactor is the largest of the "pool type" yet to be put in service in

—*Continued on page 49*

Hog Bristles to Be Sold; Not Needed for Stockpile

An additional 500,000 pounds of hog bristles no longer needed for retention in the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials will be sold, the General Services Administration has announced.

Bid forms are now being mailed to the trade and will be opened publicly in Washington, D. C., on November 19, GSA said. The material will go to the highest bidder or bidders whose offers equal or exceed minimum prices which GSA has established. The offering announced last week consists of 4,052 cases divided into 62 lots. Twenty-one lots have been divided so that small business firms in particular will be able to bid.

Paint Making Plants of Navy Seen Directly Affected by Policy Set Up on Gov't in Business

The question of public interest rather than cost is to be the guiding factor in determining whether the government is to discontinue an activity which competes with private business, according to the Bureau of the Budget in a memorandum to the President made public last week. The announcement, which amounts to a statement of policy by the administration on the matter of eliminating government business operations, is expected to have an important bearing on the disposition of the two big paint manufacturing plants of the navy.

Surveys on costs of these plants and prices which the government would have to pay for the paint used by the navy if purchased commercially have been completed, and the question whether the plants should be closed is reported to be up for decision by top officials of the Department of Defense.

Industry Ready to Meet Needs

The paint industry has advised the department that it is ready and able to meet all the paint needs of the navy, including two types of hot plastic shipbottom paints, of which the navy is the only user. Most of the other paints used by the navy, which it is still making in its own plants, already are being supplied to the other military services by the paint industry.

In the memorandum to the President reporting on the progress of the program to end commercial activities of the government, Budget Director Percival F. Brundage reported that during the past three years 492 installations have been discontinued or curtailed to date by military and civilian agencies. Of this number, 355 have been discontinued by the Defense department.

In each case, Mr. Brundage said, the decision to discontinue or curtail a commercial type activity was made on the simple criterion. Is it in the public interest to discontinue this activity? While in general it is in the best public interest for the government to meet its needs from private industry, he added, wherever possible there were some instances where this was not found to be practical or economical.

He explained the policy as follows:

"In acting thus on the basis of the public interest, the decision to continue or discontinue an activity does not depend

—*Continued on page 42*

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: L. Ralph Boynton, elevated from southern sales manager to assistant sales manager of United States Potash Company, division of the United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Conference on Vitamin A Under FDA Consideration

The advisability of calling a conference of medical and scientific authorities on the safety of vitamin A preparations being sold over the counter is under consideration by the Food and Drug Administration.

It has been a general rule that the daily maximum intake recommended for vitamin products sold over the counter is 25,000 units of vitamin A, but recently some preparations have been put on the market with labels suggesting dosages of double this amount.

When taken in massive doses, vitamin A can prove toxic, according to medical authorities, and as a consequence some alarm has been manifested over the trend toward boosting the daily intake above the 25,000-unit maximum.

Alkylated Phenol License Is Granted Fine Organics

Fine Organics, Inc., New York, has been licensed by Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., to manufacture and sell alkylated phenols, particularly butylated hydroxy-toluene.

Fine Organics will manufacture this chemical in two grades—a technical grade, which is an anti-oxidant used as a fuel additive, and a food grade used as an anti-oxidant for vegetable fats and treatment of crazy chick disease.

Dewey & Almy Building Pilot Lab

Construction of a new half-million dollar pilot laboratory has been started by the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., a division of W. R. Grace & Co. The laboratory will house equipment and facilities for the storage, distillation and purification of monomers as well as coagulation and drying facilities.

According to George Blackwood, president, the new laboratory will quadruple the area Dewey & Almy presently has devoted to piloting operations. Reactor equipment will range from quart size to 300-gallon capacity, both in glass-lined and stainless steel equipment. Facilities will also be provided for members of the company's central research staff to carry out special tests on runs under investigation.

The laboratory will be equipped for both emulsion and solvent polymerization and will have a high temperature section for polyester, polyamide and plasticizer research.

The facility is expected to be in operation by February.

V-C Chemical Elects Head

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., last week formally elected William H. Wilson president and a member of the firm's board of directors. Mr. Wilson, designated for the posts last month (OPD, 10/8/56), was formerly executive vice-president of Standard Fruit & Steamship Company of New Orleans, La.

Catalin Will Build Lab For Special Chemicals

A new laboratory for the development of special chemicals at the Fords, N. J., plant of Catalin Corporation of America will be constructed at a cost of upwards of half a million dollars, Harry Krehbiel, president, has announced. An initial outlay of $100,000 has already been approved by the board of directors. Catalin's success in two fields it entered only recently — anti-oxidants and oil additives—has prompted it to seek even further diversification, it was said.

Trade Associations Briefed on Industrial Defense

Steps that should be taken by industry to assure this country's readiness for any national emergency were outlined at a conference of trade associations with officials of the government last week. The briefing session on industrial defense was attended by representatives of about 150 trade associations, including organizations in the chemical fields.

J. Lewis Powell, of the office of the Secretary of Defense for supply and logistics, talked to the group on production allocation plans and emphasized that because of the great advances in technological warfare, industrial readiness, like military preparedness, must always be a sustained alert, geared to the ever-changing realities of every new development.

Modern war is a head-on collision of total economies, he emphasized, and the military must always know who can make what, how much, and how fast; and industry should always know what military agency wants what, how much and how soon.

He explained the job of the Armed Services Procurement Planning Officer to coordinate the planning of the three military services as they affect a particular plant, and the purpose of the Register of Planned Mobilization Producers. The latter is a classified list of 21,000 plants with

—*Continued on page 56*

EXPLORING NEW TERRITORY?

...Hydroxylamine salts* may apply in your field

For synthesis—
Hydroxylamine salts may be used to make oximes, hydroxamic acids, and numerous intermediates. They are useful for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents, and pharmaceuticals.

As acid-stable reducing agents—For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver, and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides, and nitrites. These compounds are useful in purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

As oxidizing agents—
This is new territory that needs exploring. Hydroxylamine salts are probably mild oxidizing agents.

Effects on proteins and biological systems—
Hydroxylamine salts inhibit enzymes such as catalase, harden gelatine . . . derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. For the most part, this is a poorly explored area suitable for intensive experimentation.

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Hydroxylammonium Chloride
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Association Meetings

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual convention, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 7-9.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-15.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Mellon Institute and Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 7.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., December 3-5.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, December 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 15.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 29.

Chemical Market Research Association, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, Mass., November 13-14.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 20.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17; spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf - Astoria, New York, November 26-28.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

Nuclear Congress, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

British Chemical Industry Is Growing at Twice the Rate Of All Its Manufacturing

The British chemical industry is growing at about twice the rate of manufacturing as a whole in that country, reports the Business and Defense Services Administration. In a new analysis of chemical developments in the United Kingdom, BDSA points out that Britain leads all other nations except the United States in the field of petrochemicals. Its plastics industry hit new highs last year in both production and exports, and the UK's paint industry has been steadily rising since the end of World War II.

On the petrochemical front, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is building its third and largest cracking plant at Wilton. Ethylene for the manufacture of polyethylene will be the principal product.

ICI's Three Cracking Plants

ICI's first cracking plant at Wilton began operations in 1951. The second is scheduled to start production late this year and the third is due to come on stream in 1959. When the last plant starts up operations, ICI's annual output of polyethylene will be increased to 90,000 long tons annually.

The Wilton plants supply each other and the Billingham Division of ICI with raw materials and intermediates used in a wide variety of manufacturing processes.

Esso Petroleum Company's plans to produce chemical raw materials from the first full-scale rubber-from-oil plant in the United Kingdom involve the construction of a £9 million works at the Fawley refinery, Hampshire. The plant is scheduled for completion in 1958 and will process approximately 250,000 tons annually of crude petroleum into a wide variety of products, including ethylene, butylene and butadiene.

From these, a number of plastics materials will be produced as well as the basic chemicals for nylon, synthetic fibers and synthetic rubber. Raw materials for the carbon black industry and resins for paints also will be obtained. In July, the company announced a further expansion at Fawley to cost £13 million, which will include a second sulfur recovery plant.

Further developments in the petrochemical field were foreshadowed in the announcement by the British affiliate of a United States company that it would spend £8.5 million on the first stage of a long-term expansion program. Construction of the first plant will begin soon on the company's 100-acre site near the Fawley refinery, from which the feedstock

—Continued on page 66

API '56 GOLD MEDALIST: J. Frank Drake, former president and retired chairman of the board of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has been named as the 1956 recipient of the American Petroleum Institute's gold medal for distinguished achievement.

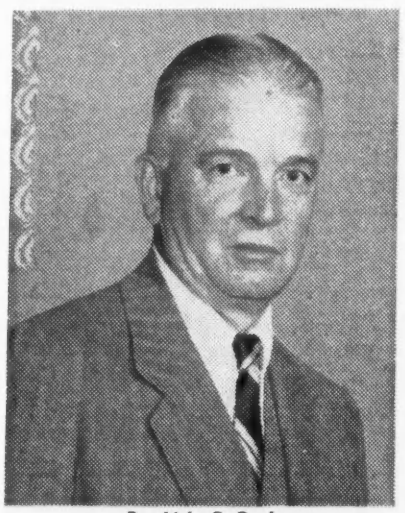
Industrial Hygiene Group to Hear Talks by Chemical Industry Leaders

The chemical industry will be represented by a number of its leaders at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, to be held at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14 and 15. Participation will take place on the opening day at the chemical-toxicological conference and at the joint technical conference. During the last day, industry representatives will participate in the first half of a general management conference. At the chemical-toxicological conference the following papers will be presented:—

"The Relative Roles of Carcinogenic and Noncarcinogenic Irritants in Problems of Occupational Cancer," by Dr. A. Wesley Horton, of Kettering Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati; "Pneumoconiosis in the Diatomite Industry," by Dr. W. Clark Cooper, of Occupational Health Field Headquarters of the Public Health Service and "Gas Chromotography," by C. B. Willingham, head of the department of research in physical chemistry at Mellon Institute.

The joint technical conference on the opening day will have a panel discussion on "Health Problems Involved in the Manufacture, Sale and Use of Toxic Materials." The moderator will be V. P.

—Continued on page 56



Dr. Alvin C. Purdy

Dr. Purdy Heads Laboratories Council

Dr. Alvin C. Purdy, president of Bull & Roberts, Inc., New York, has been elected president of the American Council of Independent Laboratories. Results of the election were announced at the council's annual convention in New York last week.

Cecil Shilstone, a partner of the Shilstone Testing Laboratory of New Orleans, La., was elected vice-president of the organization. Dr. W. Truesdail of Los Angeles is ACIL secretary, while F. H. Wright of New York has been named treasurer.

Dr. Truesdail is a past-president of the council and president of Truesdail Labo-

—Continued on page 62

Columbian Carbon Develops Carbon Black Dispersions

Development of two new colloidal dispersions of carbon black has been announced by Columbian Carbon Company, New York. They are "Co-Acrylateblak NC-1401" and "Coblac 405." The outstanding feature of both dispersions is the high carbon black loading. Lacquers formulated with these new dispersions will produce high jetness, mirror-like gloss and smooth surface, it was said.

Gypsum Expansion Plans In Great Lakes Area Told

National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has launched a $19 million Great Lakes area expansion program involving the construction of two gypsum building products plants and the development of a 75 million ton northern Michigan gypsum deposit.

Board chairman Melvin H. Baker said negotiations for the plant sites at Waukegan, Ill., and Lorain, Ohio, are nearing completion and the go-ahead for the entire program was issued last week.

Construction of the plants, docks and harbors will get under way next summer. Lake ore ships will transport the raw gypsum from the Michigan deposit to the plants for processing into a number of gypsum products including wallboard, sheathing, lath and plaster.

FWDA Sets Parley Dates

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its midyear get-together at the Statler hotel, New York, March 7 through 9. A manufacturers-wholesalers meeting will be held March 7. FWDA also announced that its 1957 annual convention will be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 22 through 25.

Cosmetic Chemists Plan Varied Program

Highlights of the annual December meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will be a scientific session, installation of officers for 1957, and a cocktail party and dinner dance in honor of the society's 1956 medal award winner. The date of the meeting is December 13, with all events taking place at the Commodore hotel, New York.

The scientific session will include the following seven papers on cosmetic science:—"New Developments in Glass Containers," by Dr. William R. Prindle, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company; "Chemical Applications for Ultrasonic Waves," by Prof. E. B. Yeager, Western Reserve University, and "Cosmetic Knowledge Through Instrumental Technics," by Dr. E. G. McDonough, D. A. Mackay, and M. Berdick, Evans Research & Development Corporation.

Also, "Gas Chromatographic Analysis of Aerosol Products," by M. J. Root, G. Barr & Co.; "The Electron Microscope A Tool for the Study of Hair Fibers," by Dr.

—Continued on page 58

SAACI Dance November 16; Xmas Party Is December 12

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has set the dates for two of its major social events, according to H. D. Watson of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, chairman of the SAACI entertainment committee.

The association's annual dinner dance will be held November 16 in the Jade room of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. This year's dance will be an informal affair.

SAACI's annual Christmas party will take place December 12 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Natural Rubber Is Synthesized in Lab Experiments

Natural rubber has been synthesized in laboratory experiments during a federal-state cooperative program, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

The test-tube rubber is not the same as ordinary synthetic rubber made from coal or petroleum. In the new process, the researchers started with enzymes from the plant itself and, by adding a vinegar-like acid, compounded real rubber.

Credited with this first demonstration of rubber synthesis are Dr. H. J. Teas, of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, and Dr. R. S. Bandurski, of Michigan State University.

In the cooperative study, these scientists for the first time separated cell-free plant enzymes capable of forming compounds known as isoprenoids, which include rubber. This opens the way for synthesizing certain compounds chemically akin to rubber that may be of economic importance. The makeup of rubber relates it to vitamin A and to many essential oils used in perfumes and flavorings.

Knowledge gained in this laboratory accomplishment might also be used in selecting and breeding improved rubber trees, since the studies yielded valuable information on how rubber trees grow and produce latex, it was pointed out.

This recent work is considered an important contribution to the fundamental knowledge about the synthesis of large molecules in plants, USDA said.

In their study, the two scientists used radioisotope carbon-14 to follow the syn-

—Continued on page 62

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ -
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½ - —
ton lots lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .63 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt alld E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —

Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial syn. CP. dms., dlvd. .00 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech. dms. c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive. dlvd., 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls. 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb tots. lb .56 - .58

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech. dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic dms. 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb 3.70 - —

Anthranilic 99% 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms. 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —

Battery, chys, c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 178.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 183.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 203.00 -223.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 208.00 -228.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 153.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 158.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 178.00 -198.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 183.00 -203.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 158.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 163.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 183.00 -203.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 188.00 -212.00

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 34½ - —
tanks, works lb. 32½ - —

Capric, dms lb. 25 27
Caprylic, dms lb. 25 27
Casseila dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. 17¾ - 19¾
Chicago paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 —
Chloroacetic mono purit. flake, 99% dms lb. 23½ - 25½
tech. flake 96-97% dms., frt. equald lb. .20 .21
o-Chlorobenzoic fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb 2.30 - —

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0513- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.

Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50

Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. 29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. 27½ .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .28 .28½
smaller lots lb. 29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. 25 .27
tanks lb. 23 - —
dbl dist., dms lb. 25 .27
tanks lb. 23 .24

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18½
tanks lb. .14¾ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —

Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp. 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .93 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —

Crotonic, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 1.25

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-Di.

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ditliiodibenzoic dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —

2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —

F, crude, paste bbls. works lb 2.10 —

Folic, bots tin cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 —

Formic, 85% cbys., c.l. works lb 1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l. works lb. 1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. 1675- .1775

Fumaric, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —

Gallic, NF, VII, bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00

Gamma dry grd. bbls. frt. alld. lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.45 —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .23 .35
cbys lb .19 —
dms lb 15½ -

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry bbls., c.l. works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.02 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43

Hydrocuiloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb. less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 13.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic, dms. works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32

USP, cbys lb. .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E	east	ord	ordinary
artif	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F	fahrenheit	pf	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cps	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

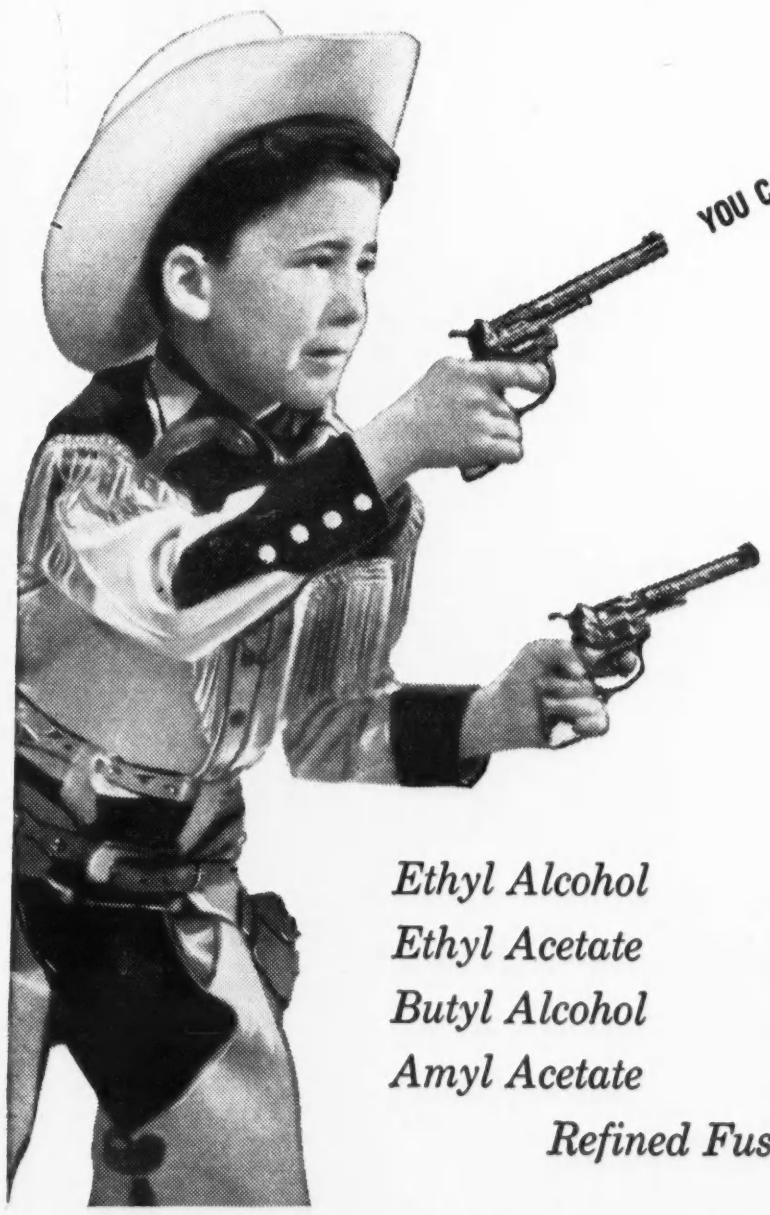
Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd, bbls., sam basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1970- —
w.w., dms lb. .2270- —
Maleic, cryst. powd. dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms, works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
8 pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Perl, dry, frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. of 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported lb. .41½- .42
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb 92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine, dms, works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.74 - 1.76
flake lb. 1.70 - 1.72
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —

sure as shootin'



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Ethyl Acetate — *Acetaldehyde*
Butyl Alcohol — *Acetic Acid*
Amyl Acetate — *Butyl Acetate*
Refined Fusel Oil

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NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
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CHICAGO — RANDOLPH 6-6678 • PITTSBURGH, PA. — POPLAR 6-3606

Alcohol, n-butyl, sec-synthetic, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tert-synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
Caprvl, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	.23½
tanks, works	lb	.19½	—
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	.72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.48	—
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.15	2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21	—
perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75	2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64½	.66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis.	gal.	.48½	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.			
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.635	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.685	.745
tanks same basis	gal.	.475	—
SD23A dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.655	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.755
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD35A dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.665	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.715	.775
tanks, same basis	gal.	.505	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.755
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—

West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained

Diacetone acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.125	—
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.145	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.55	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.58	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	-20.69
tanks same basis	gal.	20.42	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
absolute, 200 pt. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	21.68	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.73	-21.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.52	—
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
Furfuryl cns. works	lb.	.29	—
dms., c.l. Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.20	—
Newark N J	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., Memphis Tenn	lb.	.21	—
Newark N J	lb.	.22½	—
tanks Memphis Tenn	lb	.184	—
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone I, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
c.l. dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Isoamyl, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
95%, c.l. dlvd	gal.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Lauryl, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).			
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms	lb.	1.14	1.45
standard, dms	lb.	1.10	1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.38	—
f.o.b. Newark, N. J	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.365	—
dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.375	—
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24	—
Wood (see Methanol).			
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	—
denaturing grade dms	gal.	2.15	—
Aldrin, tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	.80	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.85	—
Aletris root, bgs	lb	1.75	1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).			
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).			
Allethrin, 90% dms. frt alld	lb.	28.80	28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	6.50	6.55
2½% dms. frt alld	lb.	.95	1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).			

Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.45	1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.50	—
powd., cs	lb.	.65	—
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.60	—
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	3.35	3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).			
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).			
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).			
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).			
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).			
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).			
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works	100 lbs	4.30	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs	5.05	—
powd. dms. works	100 lbs	5.20	—
USP, burnt, dms.	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous dms.	lb	.07¾	.08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	5.30	—
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.45	—
USP, burnt dms	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous dms	lb.	.07¾	.08
Potash-chrome dms	lb.	.17	—
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0455	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.048	.0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works	lb.	.14	—
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16½	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	—
soln. 32°, cbys, c.l., works	lb.	.0445	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0520	.1290
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29	.30

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	.19¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.			
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald	lb.	.032	—
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.0345	—
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis	lb.	.0445	—
bulk, same basis	lb.	.0295	—
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.22	—
contract, works	lb.	.21	—
9-9½% Al_2O_3, tib. dms., works	lb.	.19	—
contract, works	lb.	.18	—
dried, USP XIV, fib. dms., works	lb.	.82½	—
contract works	lb.	79½	—
tech. powder (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.2710	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.2500	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)			
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms	lb.	.68	—
standard grade, dms	lb.	.48	—

Aluminum powder, lining extra, fine, dms	lb.	1.09	—
standard grade, dms	lb.	78½	—

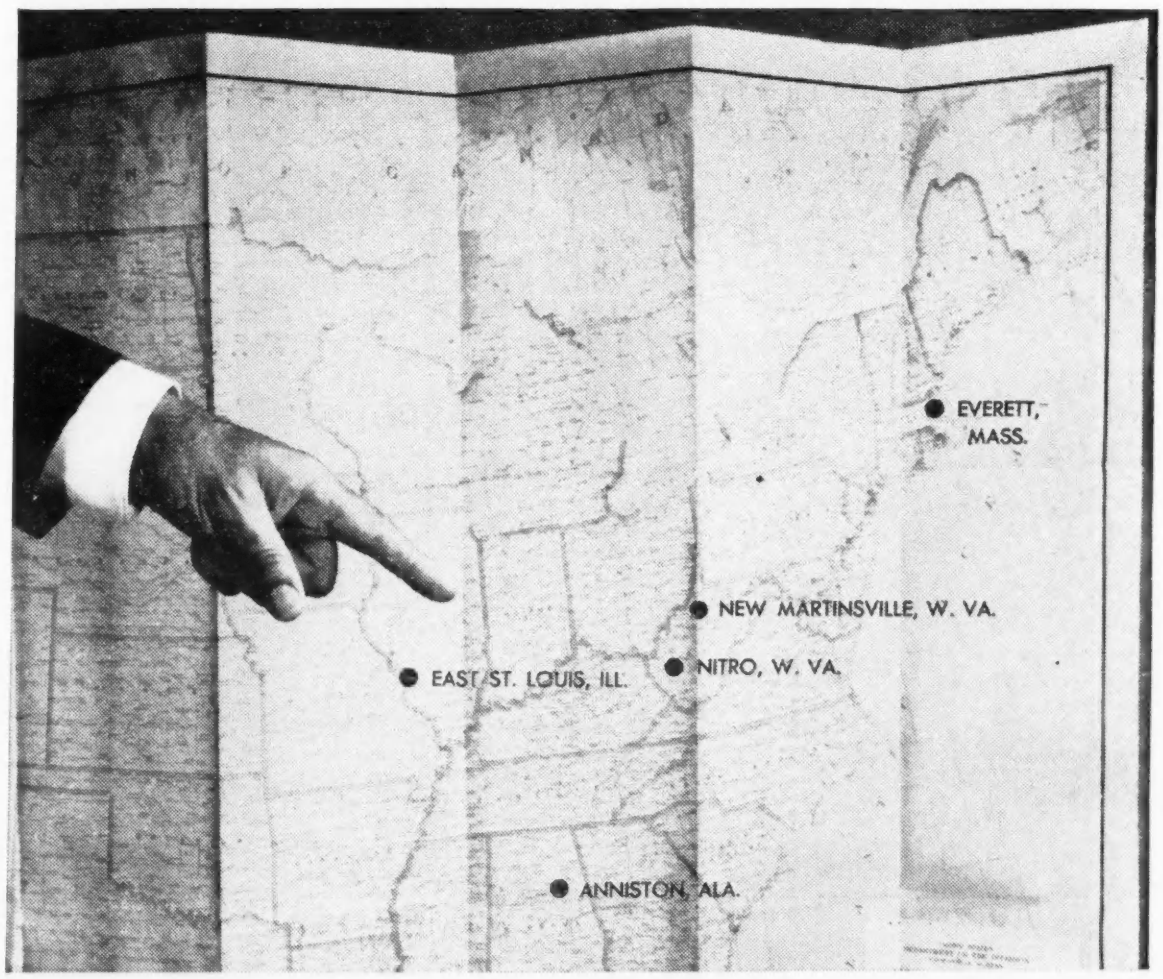
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100 lb. dms., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dms., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms.,	100 lbs.	7.26	—
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb	.38	.42
monobasic, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l	lb.	.38	.42
tribasic, ctns., c.l	lb	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb	.38	.42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs	1.85	—
grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	37.00	—
lump, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
Iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.55	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.95	4.55

Prices $1 per ton higher in the south

USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29	.30
powd., dms., works	lb.	.36	.37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).			

GOOD NEWS IF YOU'RE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI



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Ambergris—Barium Dioxide

Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt, alld. ... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. 45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.75.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal nquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white, crn. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.402.00 - —

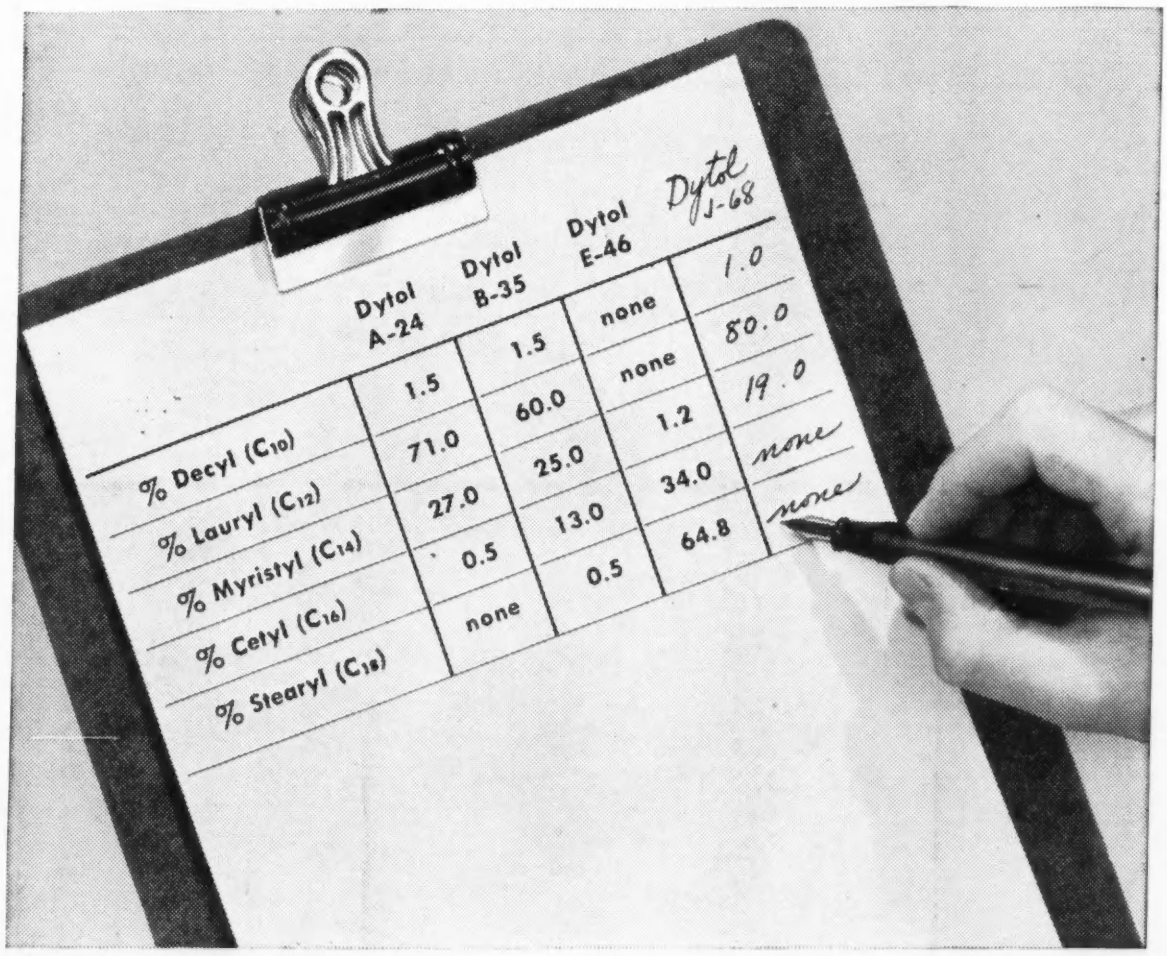
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works ..... lb .42 .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF gran., bbls ..... lb .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. .. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots ..... lb 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 4.00 - 5.00
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ... lb. .26½- .31

Ammonium petaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse .... ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works .. lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price .. ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton.32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —

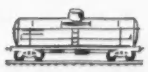
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 15½ - —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾ —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns. dms ..... lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech. dms ..... lb 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals. lb. .21½- —
Salt, dms c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. ..... lb No price.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld . lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms. works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots works ..... lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cn ..... lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons) mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF c.l (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs. c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. 06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, NF, bots ..... oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, NF, bots ..... oz. 2.25 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .34
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ... ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).



There's something new in DYTOL Alcohols



With its high lauryl content, DYTOL J-68 promises to be especially valuable as an intermediate for synthetic detergents. This new fatty alcohol means that the DYTOL family now offers the answer to a wide range of product problems.

You'll want to investigate these fatty alcohols if you make cosmetics, polymerization regulators, lubricating oil additives, textile finishing and softening agents, quaternary ammonium compounds, emulsifiers and detergents.

DYTOL alcohols are available in quantity, are known for their high uniform quality. They undergo the reactions typical of alcohols: ethoxylation, sulfation, esterification, halogenation, dehydration and oxidation. Write to Department SP today for more data.

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ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

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Representatives in principal foreign countries

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l. dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
Peroxide dms. frt. equald lb .20 - —
Stearate ctns., c.l., frt alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .40 .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms to 15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 49.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 70.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk mines ton 6.75 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf bls lb .35 .37
root, bls lb .45 .50
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white high gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87.00 - —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .44 - —
Benzaldehyde NF dms lb .74 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol)
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0075 .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.23 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c. cns., dms lb. .72 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c lower
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, fars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.63 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .123
Black, carbon, furnace, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns, l.c.l. whse lb. .0950 —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 —
bgs., ctns, l.c.l. whse lb. .085 —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l. works lb. .13½ —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 .067
Blackberry root bark bls lb .45 —
Black haw root bark, bls lb .63 .65
tree bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe dry byproduct, bgs. c.l., works ton 190.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 200.00 —
direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 110.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 120.00 —
N. Y. whse ton 135.00 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 .17
l.t.l. lb. .15½ .35½
Bloodroot bls lb .45 .50
Blue alkali dry, 250-lb bbls, dlvd, N. of Penn and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.10 - —
toner 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.20 - —
Blue, Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine bbls, same basis. lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls, same basis lb 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .55
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls, same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .51 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .51 - —
smaller lots same basis. lb. .52 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .39½ - .33
jobbing types, bbls, same basis. lb 19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb 22½ .33
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate)
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 —
Bone phosphate, denucrinated (see Dicalcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 132.25 - —
smaller lots, works ton 137.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 121.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 126.00 - —

"Yes—plant production can be increased at no extra cost with Oronite ALKANE* '56"

Oronite customers have proved—beyond question—that Alkane '56 can be sulfonated at higher temperatures and shorter reaction time—with no loss of quality. This means you can now sulfonate more product per day, or the same amount of product in less production time. Either way you save by using Alkane '56.

Through the years Oronite Alkane has been first choice with sulfonators. To maintain this position of leadership Oronite continues to invest millions of dollars in research and product development to always assure you the highest quality detergent raw material.

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20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois 714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
EUROPEAN OFFICE
36, Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 43.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. Chi ton 95.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 100.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. ton 109.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 114.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 48.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 105.00 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb .19 - .26
Borneol, crns lb 2.50 - 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide pure bgs. c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic bgs. works lb. .04 - —
Sienna burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works. lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ .08
Turkey type, bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee Va N Y lb .07¾ —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, crns. 100-oz lots oz. 20 .25
Sulfate NF crns. 100-oz lots oz 15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l. works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
Ether, dms., c.l. works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate refd dms l.c.l. works lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Butylamine (see mono- di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib lots or more lb 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works, gram .65 - —
(in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted. lb 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide standard generator size, dms. c.l. dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis lb 10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip dense bgs. c.l. works ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l. works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine bgs. c.l., works ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb 27 —
flake 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald ton 12.35- —
pellets bgs. c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 27.50 - —
l.c.l. works frt. equald. ton 34.00 -71.00
USP gran. dms lb .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP bbls. dms lb 67 69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 - .40
Mandelate, USP dms. works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate liq. 4% Ca., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Nitrate, tertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P. bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd. dms lb. .42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms. kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Carbazole 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton 73.00 -115.00
ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .08¼- .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

November, 1956

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

SAVE WITH WYANDOTTE'S ANHYDROUS CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

Calcium chloride, in pellet form, is available from Wyandotte in unlimited quantities. Pellets are anhydrous . . . they contain 94–97% $CaCl_2$ compared with the 77–80% $CaCl_2$ content of regular flake. Consequently, only four 100–lb. bags of pellets are required to accomplish the same result as five bags of regular flake.

Pellets can be shipped in 100–lb. waterproof bags, or dry in bulk — in hopper cars or tank cars. When shipped dry in tank cars, they can be unloaded by merely pumping in water and pumping out concentrated calcium chloride solution. When shipped dry in hopper cars, they can be unloaded from the bottom and mechanically conveyed to tank trucks and storage facilities. Stored in bulk — in convenient silos — pellets maintain their normal free–flowing characteristics.

Wyandotte pellets can be used wherever flake calcium chloride is used . . . and at a saving in most areas. They can also be rapidly dissolved in any type of container. In most applications, pellets may be used with standard equipment.

Here are some of the many advantages you can gain through pellets: 20% less product does the same job as flake; pellets can be shipped in bulk — which eliminates bagging costs, and bag–opening costs . . . lowers storage charges . . . saves time and labor in handling . . . and effects substantial transportation savings.

Wyandotte Calcium Chloride is available in pellet, powdered, flake, and liquid forms, and in various sizes of lump (94–97% $CaCl_2$) or broken solids (73–75% $CaCl_2$). For prices, technical data, handling and storage information — or bids on your requirements — address your inquiries to Department CO for prompt attention.

PLURONICS PROVE EXCELLENT RINSE AIDS IN MACHINE DISHWASHING

Several grades of Wyandotte's Pluronic* surfactants are being used very successfully as rinse aids when injected in small amounts into the final rinse during machine–dishwashing operations. Their low foam and good rinsing properties enable dishes, glasses, silverware, and plasticware to drain rapidly and air–dry without spotting, eliminating the need for hand toweling or after–dipping.

Pluronic grades particularly suited to this application include: L42, L43, L62D, L63D. The Pluronics may be used full strength, or diluted with water or alcohol, depending upon the type of injection device employed. The most satisfactory results are obtained when the concentration of Pluronic in the final rinse is 60–100 ppm.

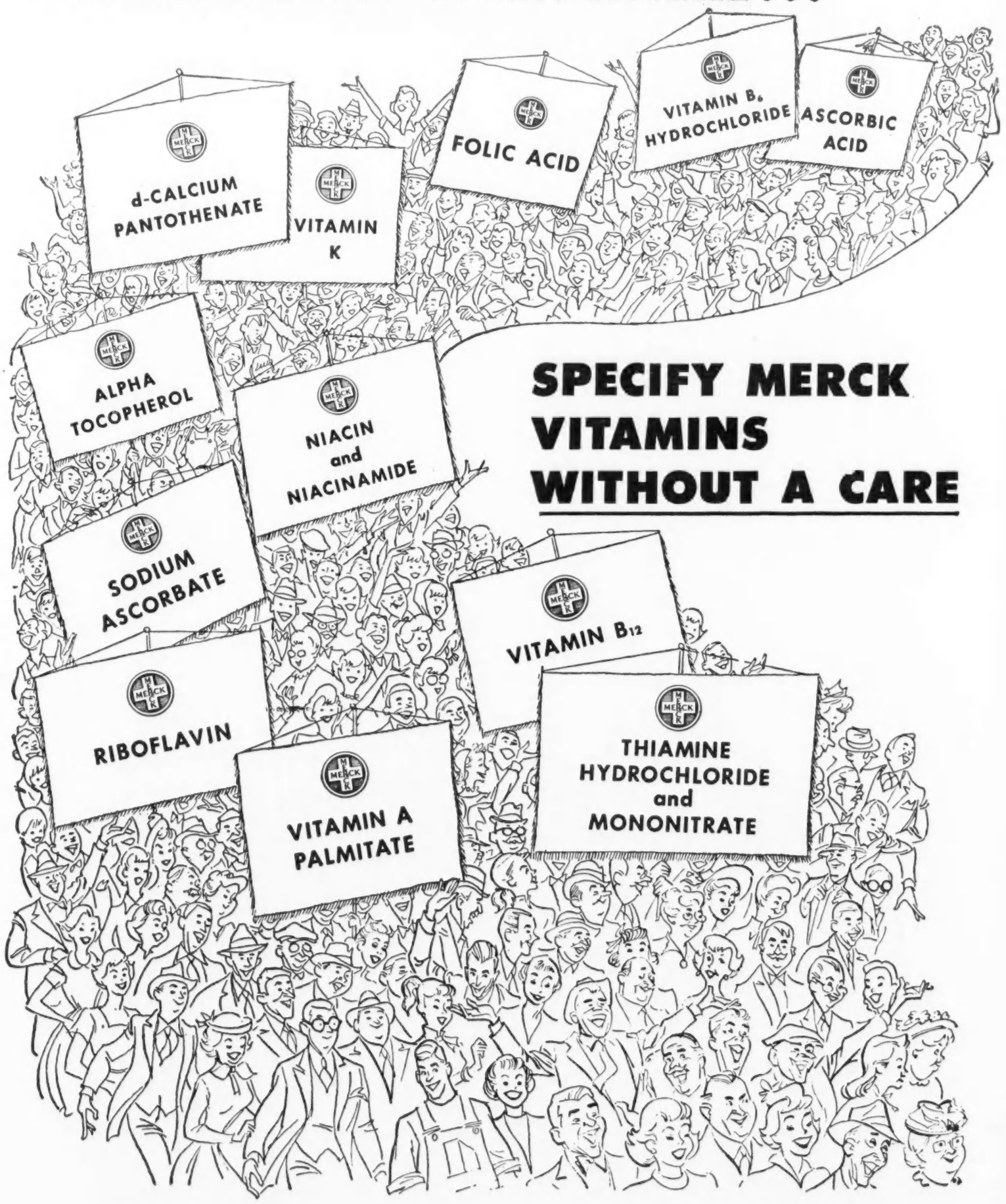
*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
GLYCOLS • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

FORMULATORS EVERYWHERE...



SPECIFY MERCK VITAMINS WITHOUT A CARE

Merck vitamins are available in so many special forms that every formulator can get just what he wants. On top of this, the Merck technical service crew with more than 500 man-years of pharmaceutical experience is always available to help on your knotty problems. We'd like to demonstrate our service to you.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

FIRST IN VITAMINS

Carbon Tetrachloride—Coaltar

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14½
tech., consumers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb 3.20 - —
"B" lb 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb 2.85 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb.16.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms, dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram .084 —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .33 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22 - .23
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje "A" lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.170.00 -175.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 -30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .46
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .595 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.81.00 -85.00
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.00 —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10½- —
Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine 1, NF, bbls., works lb 75 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms. c.l., frt alld lb. .65 —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. 75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .90 - .91
"0000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.07 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.90 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.60
Civet, artif, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20 50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk Atl. port long-ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
l.c.l., dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760

For You

Catalyst "Know-How"

What makes one catalyst superior to another? Often it is the unseen ingredient, "know-how". Davison's long experience in successful catalyst production gives you this all-important element.

Davison, the first commercial producer of synthetic petroleum cracking catalysts, operates a modern plant for the sole purpose of producing specialty catalysts to aid industrial chemical progress. These catalysts can be custom made to your specifications. We guard your "know-how" as carefully as we do our own. They are made in many forms including granular, pelleted, powdered, spherical, extruded and include many supports and active agents.

Put Davison's "know-how" to work on your problem. No matter what your catalyst requirements are, it will pay you to discuss them with the Davison Field Service Engineer. A free booklet on Davison dependable catalysts is available on request.

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Producers of: Catalysts, Inorganic Acids, Superphosphates, Triple Superphosphates, Phosphate Rock, Silica Gels and Silicofluorides. Sole Producers of DAVCO® Granulated Fertilizer.

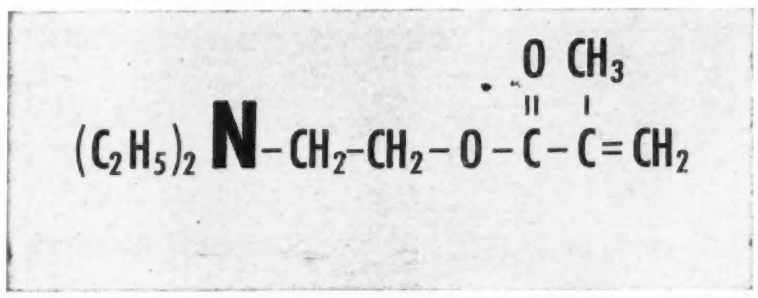
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 — —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 — —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 — —
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocilana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .60 - .64
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb .20 - .22
blue, bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - —
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45¼- .45¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works lb. .30¾- .31¼
dried, dms., works lb. .39 - .39½
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls. works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, fib dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works. lb. .2080- —
cryst., 99%, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 31.00 -34.00
Undecylenate dms lb 2.00 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Roumanian bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis, ton. 56.00 -57.50
Cramp bark, NF bls lb .85 .91
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 — —
soln. 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb .145 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb cyls., works cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100 gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200 gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Potato, imported, bgs lb. 10½- .11

CAN YOU PICK THE RIGHT ANSWERS IN THIS

30-Second Quiz on Intermediates?

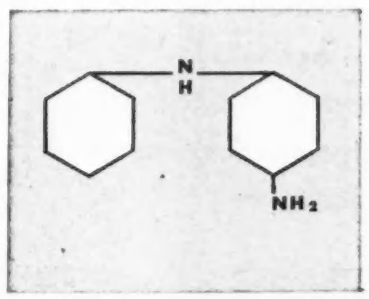


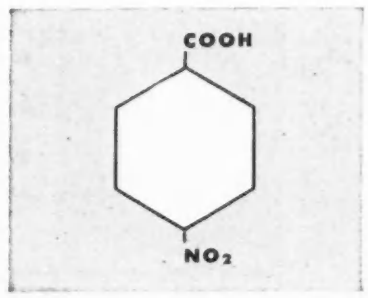
1. Above you see the formula for Du Pont 2-Diethylaminoethylmethacrylate. A real long fellow—a real useful one, too. Chemists are finding it very helpful as:

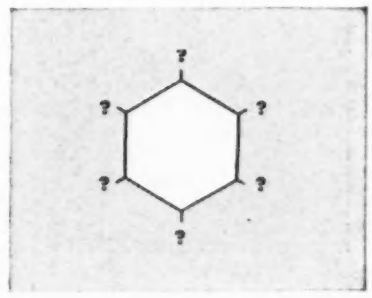
☐ A. Catalyst in petroleum refining
☐ B. Means of incorporating a basic site into a polymer
☐ C. A weed-killer ingredient

2. Is the problem of making your own reduced chemicals slowing you down? A sure way to free yourself is to:

☐ A. Leave them oxidized
☐ B. Devote still more time to the problem
☐ C. Consult Du Pont







3. Du Pont p-Aminodiphenylamine is used for a number of important uses. Among them are:

☐ A. Building block for antioxidants
☐ B. Dispersion medium for colloids
☐ C. Promoter in polymerization of polyesters

4. Meet Du Pont p-Nitrobenzoic acid. You may have heard about its use in:

☐ A. Stabilizing polyvinyl chlorides
☐ B. Preparing local and topical anesthetics
☐ C. Emulsion stabilizing

5. Suppose you have an unusual intermediate in mind. Your first move should be:

☐ A. Write Du Pont
☐ B. Consult Du Pont
☐ C. Call Du Pont by phone

• If you have a problem with intermediates, be sure to contact Du Pont—manufacturer of the greatest variety of these chemicals offered by any company. Our resources are at your disposal in finding, or even in manufacturing, the intermediate for your own specific needs.

Now, let's check your score on the quiz. Here are the answers: 1-B; 2-C; 3-A; 4-B; and 5—just take your choice!

Du Pont offers a complete line of intermediates containing nitro, amino and sulfo groups. And our specialists are always ready to give you a hand in selection and application—just drop us a note and we'll gladly try to help: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

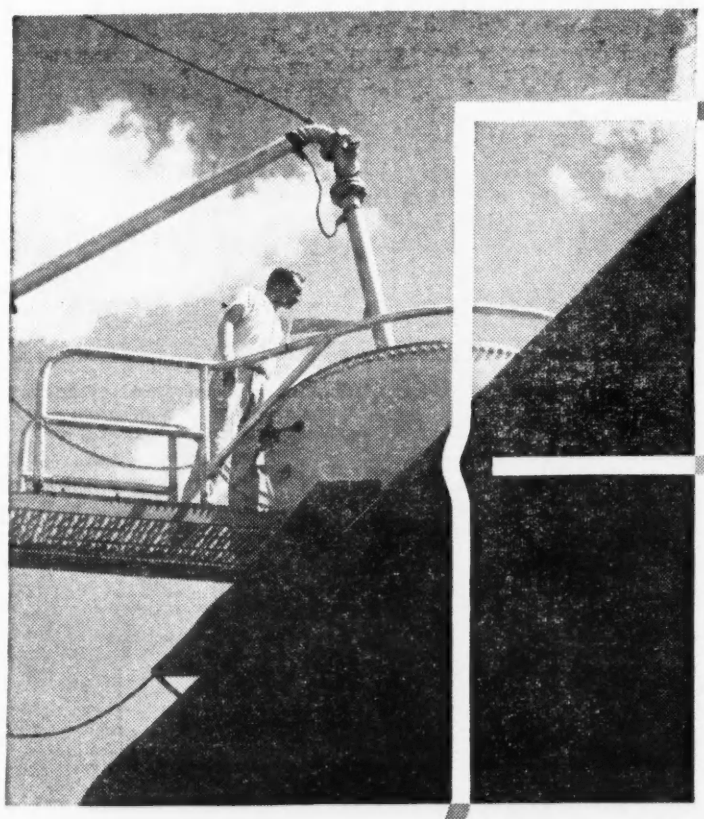
Dextrose, USP, dms ..... lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½ - —
o-Dianisidine fib dms ..... lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .66½ .67
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb .64 .64¼
Tartrate dms works frt alld lb .64 —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .53 —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms, t.l. c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 - —
t.t.l., dlvd ..... lb 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .95 - —
tanks ..... lb. .86 - —

Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd., lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49½ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb .58¼ .59
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .59¼ .60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31½ - —
Dieldrin dms. frt alld ..... lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 - —

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .67 - —
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½ - .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms, c.l., dlvd, E, lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms, l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .28¼ - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .28¼ - —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - 147.50
1 kilo lot ..... kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.75 - 5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .32¾ - .34
Stearate, dms., ton lots ..... lb. .26 - .28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½ .65
tanks, works ..... lb. .62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms, works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0750
Sulfate, bulk ..... gram. .07 - .0750
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech. dms ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms, c.l, dlvd, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms, c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs ... lb. .09¼ - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks works lb .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd, 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb 1.275 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l. works, lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms, c.l. frt equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms, works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt equald .. lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms ..... lb .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld, E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt alld E ..... lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld. E ..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms .... lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks works, dlvd ..... lb. .58 - .58½
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .63 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works, lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. ..... gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y. ..... gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ... lb. .56 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .35 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .31 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. ..... lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½ - —

At your call...



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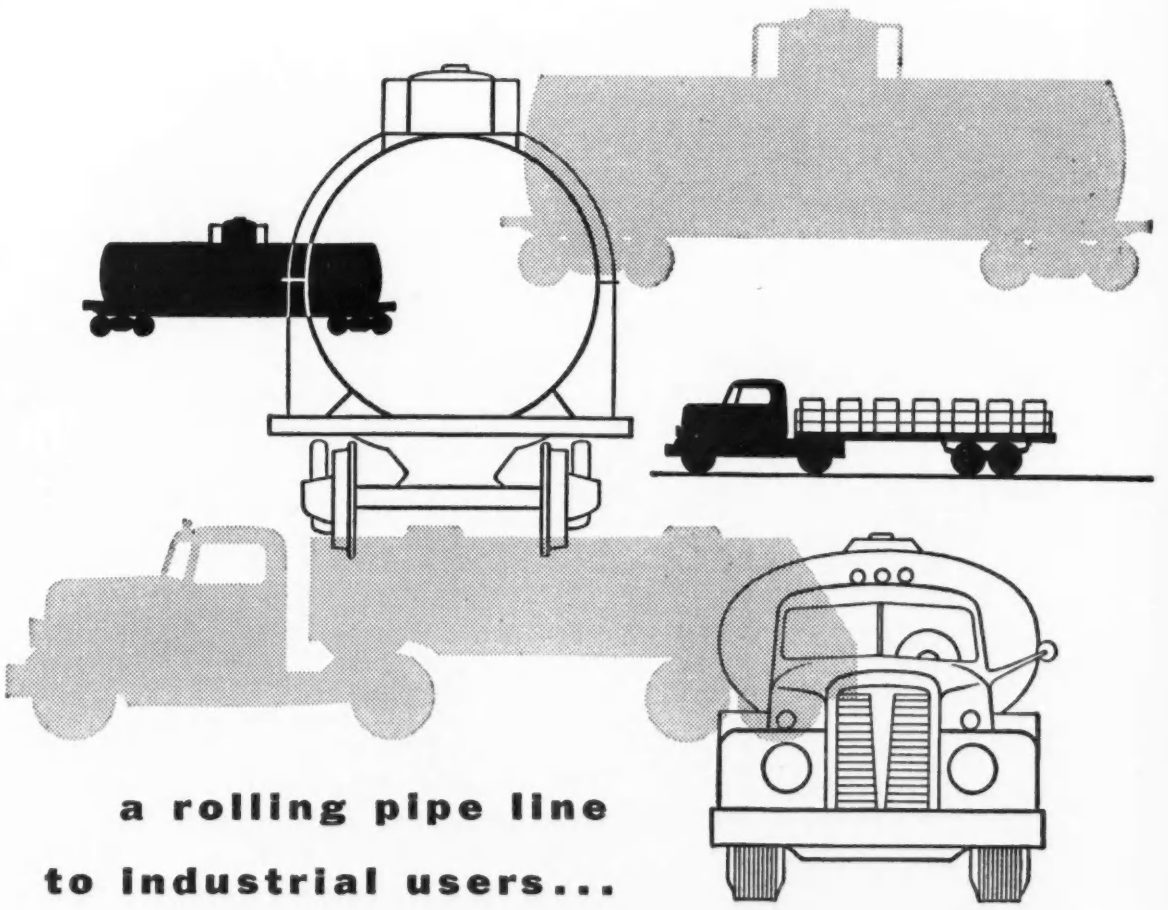
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	-	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S ports, exdock	ton	70.00	-	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	-	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	-	—
l.c.l. works, 100% basis	lb	1.05	-	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65		17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60		22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30		35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	5.90		7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30		4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60		22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55		7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15		11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30		4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30		4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50		10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65		16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65		16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35		14.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60		20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25		5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55		24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.50		15.45
No. 21	lb	3.40		3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 33	lb.	24.20		24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00		17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65		16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05		13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05		13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05		13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50		10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No				
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	-	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	-	—
40 Orange II extra, conc	lb.	1.29	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.31	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb	.80	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb	1.18	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb	1.11	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb	1.02	-	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	.91	-	—
561 Brown B	lb	2.45	-	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb	1.13	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb	.94	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.44	-	—
299 Black F conc	lb.	1.86	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	1.80	-	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	3.11	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb	2.20	-	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	-	—
419 Red FC	lb	1.23	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	-	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	-	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.07	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	-	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb	1.97	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb	2.24	-	—
657 Green V	lb	2.31	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.07	-	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb	4.05	-	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.69	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb	3.06	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	.87	-	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	-	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
860 Induline base Z2R	lb.	1.07	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb	3.48	-	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	-	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	-	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	-	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	-	—
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	-	—
1151 Brown R single paste	lb.	1.94	-	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb	3.94	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb	2.54	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.07	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.				
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	-	—
73 Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	-	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	-	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.				
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	-	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	-	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	-	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	-	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	-	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.03	-	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	-	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	-	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	-	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.				
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	-	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	-	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb	2.95	-	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	-	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	-	1.05
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	-	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	-	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	-	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25		49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98		1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	-	—
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	-	—
Epinephrine, syn. USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	2.00	-	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50		84.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	-	—
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	-	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	-	—
t.l., dlvd	lb	.37	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.34	-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)				
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74	-	.90
Bromide, tech., 98% dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.42	-	.44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.44	-	.46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	36¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	-	.90
Carbamate (see Uretnane).				
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	-	.80
vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	-	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	-	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20		.22
dms., works	lb.	.18		.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10		—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	-	3.45



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Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works. lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½- .53
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald. lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, induct., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35

Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.25 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 16.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacaodylate NF, bots. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. works lb .07½- .09

Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms. lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .69
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .43
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms. lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .84 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls. c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam Canada, cns. gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 136.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton. 131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd. lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .045 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd. lb. .042 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fullers earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs. c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs. c.l. shipt. point ton 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms. c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 47½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l lb. 45½- —
No. 3 bbls., l.c.l lb. 43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 22½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3 bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
solid No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. 45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
273 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Jamaican, No. 2 bgs. lb. .78 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
12 green 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs, c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks lb. .16½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - —
refd., CP, USP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
nat., refd., high gravity. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - —

Ethyl Bromide

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IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

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Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.50	—
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 -	.09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 -	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 -	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
No. 2 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¾ -	.08⅜
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06¾ -	.07
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb	5.10 -	—
tungstated, PTMA kgs., works.	lb	6.40 -	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40 -	—
16-30%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
31-45%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44 -	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls. same, basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	1.20
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45½ -	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb	4.60 -	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works.	lb.	3.95 -	—
resinated, bbls	lb	3.50 -	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb	1.71 -	—
Pigment B kegs	lb	1.35 -	—
paste, kegs	lb.	.38 -	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.38	.40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	.28 -	—
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.33 -	—
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt alld	lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57 -	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.22½ -	.25
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.18½ -	.20
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15¼ -	.17
Manila, C, bgs	lb.	.36½ -	.40
CBB, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DBB, bgs	lb.	.26¾ -	.29
DK, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.18½ -	.21
WS bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.21½ -	.24
nubs, bgs	lb.	.31¾ -	.34
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.19¾ -	.22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.37¾ -	.40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.18
E, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½ -	.15
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.16
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.11¾ -	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.13
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¾ -	.14
nubs, bgs	lb.	.17 -	.19
Siam, cs.	lb.	.36½ -	.39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.44¼ -	.46
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.31¾ -	.33
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.16¾ -	.18
seeds, bgs	lb	.20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va	lb.	.14½ -	.16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.50 -	—
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
Karaya, No 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
No 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
No 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40 -	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.45 -	—
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.55 -	—
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs.	lb.	.15 -	.20
tears, cs.	lb.	.22 -	.30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.90 -	—
No. 2, cs	lb.	3.20 -	—
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.65 -	—
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	1.15 -	—
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton.	20.30 -	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	20.00 -	—
works, N. Y. C	ton.	17.00 -	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C	ton.	55.00 -	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00 -	62.00

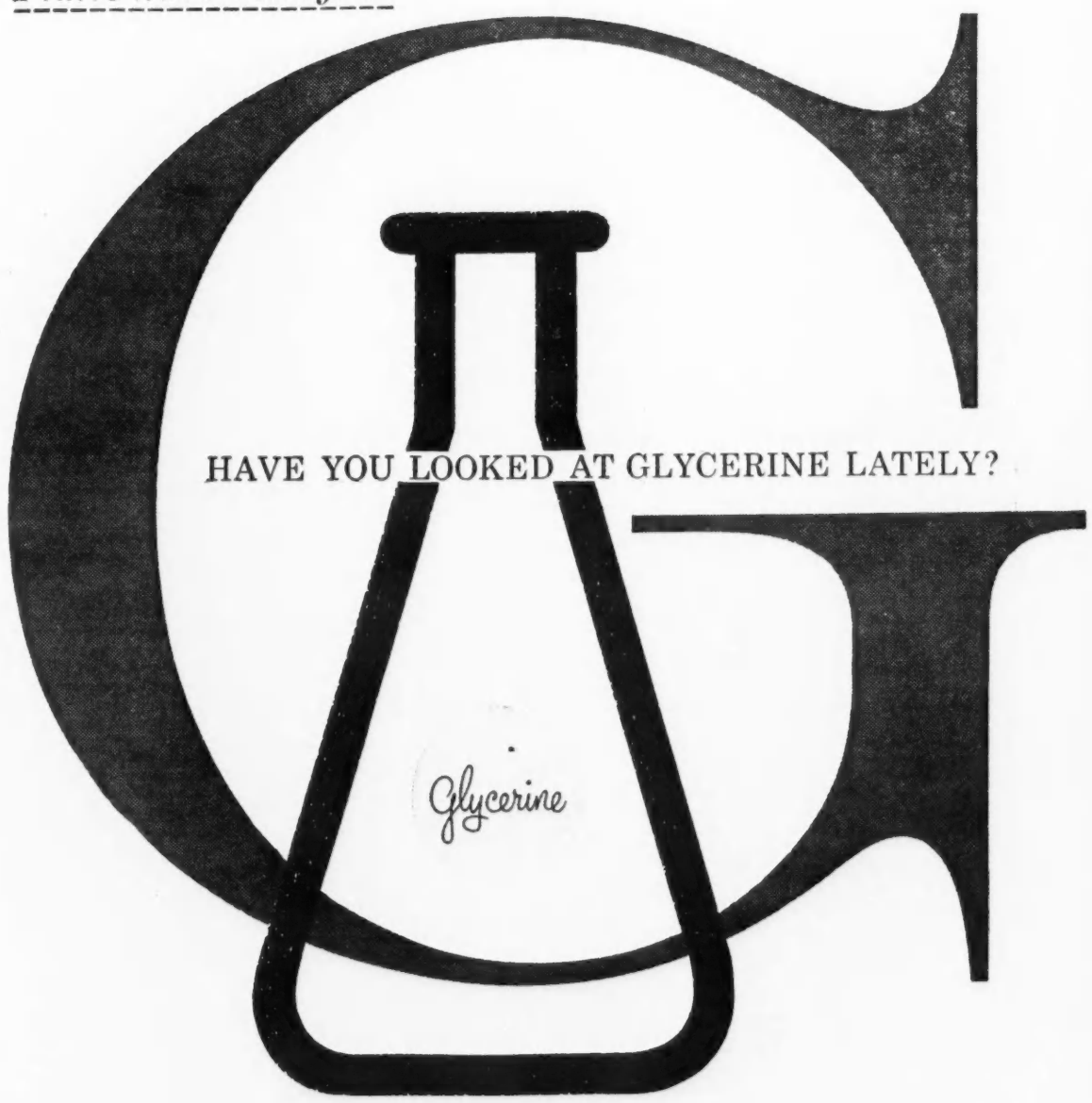
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21 -	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70 -	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	—
No 4 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½ -	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.14¾ -	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾ -	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95 -	—
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works	lb.	22.50 -	—
5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00 -	—
1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50 -	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb	1.98 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C.	lb.	.222 -	—
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242 -	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239 -	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.242 -	—
USP, dms., 500-lb lots or more, smaller lots same basis	lb.	.41½ -	—
Hexane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown Tex	gal.	.15½ -	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½ -	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾ -	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	4.00 -	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½ -	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works	lb.	.71 -	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb	14.00 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	14.50 -	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	5.50 -	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.90 -	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton.		6.25 -	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16 -	.19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	28.75	-29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	28.75	-29.50
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram	4.50 -	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram	4.50 -	—
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. c.l., works	lb	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½ -	.32½
dlvd W	lb	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾ -	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98 -	1.02
tech., dms c.l. dlvd	lb.	.82½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½ -	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hydrobromide, bots	oz	6.00 -	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	6.75 -	7.25
Hypernic extract cryst. No 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.52 -	—
liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.35 -	—
No 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.27 -	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75 -	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb	16.50	-21.00
Inositol, bots, dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10 -	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb	5.25 -	5.40
b-Ionone, cns	lb	5.40 -	5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50 -	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	7.85 -	—
Irish moss, bleached prime bls	lb	.28 -	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb	1.25 -	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.46 -	.70
Formate, dms	lb	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies	lb.	.14¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼ -	—

Times have changed!



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SHELL

Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .22½ - —
tanks dlvd lb .19½ - —
Isoeugenol cns lb 3.60 4.40
Isoniazid, powd, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 26.00
Isopentane, comi, grade, tanks, f o b Tex, refy gal .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb .24½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms, c.l. dlvd lb .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether dms c.l. dlvd lb .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l. t.l. works lb 70 —
l.c.l. works lb 714 .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms c.l. t.l. works lb 75 —
l.c.l. works lb 80 .90
Isoquinoline dms, works lb 65 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb NP - —
powd, bbls., bxs lb NP - —
Juniper berries, bgs lb 18 20
Tar NF dms lb 47 60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd, fib dms lb 10 .12
colloidal fib dms lb 15½ 17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb 15 —

L

Lactose, edible fib dms, 30,000 lb. lots, works lb .15 .15½
2,000-lb lots, works lb .15¾ .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots works lb .16¼ .17
Edible lactose in bgs, ½c. lower
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb .06½ - —
USP fib dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb .21½ - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb .22¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb .22¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs 1c lower
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25 - .27
hydrous, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1153- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .25 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l or t.l. works lb 65½ — —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb .75 .80
crd., bls lb .25 .40
select, bls lb .90 —
Lead acetate white, cryst., bbls lb .23½ - —
gran., bbls lb .24½ - —
powd bbls lb .24½ - —
NF, cryst., gran, powd lb .32½ - —
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs or more lb .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l lb .41½ - —
l.c.l lb .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld lb .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb .45 — —
Iodide, NF V jars lb 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused 26%% Pb dms. lb .33 — —
Metal pigs prime, N Y lb .16 - —
St Louis lb .1550 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, same basis lb .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb lots, same basis, lb .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse Jersey City, N J., 4½c per lb higher
Monosilicate, bgs, c.l., works frt equald lb .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2075- —
Naphthenate liq, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb .17 - —
24% Pb dms dlvd lb .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb, dms, dlvd lb .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb .23¾ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 30-60% PbO dms works lb 29¾ 34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd, bbls lb .33¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic dms, works lb 41 — —
Red 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt alld lb .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l, same basis lb .192 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb .202 — —
93% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l, same basis lb .1935- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .2035- —
Resinate, precip, 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb .32½ - —
Salicylate normal dms, works, lb .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb .15 - —
24% Pb, dms lb .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb .23¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt point, frt alld lb .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, point, frt alld lb .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18¼ - —
sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt, point, frt alld lb .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb .14½ - .16½
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb .12 .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N Y, destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton 20.46 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 21.96 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 25.96 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd, bgs, works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 3.65 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil dms lb 5.30 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 3.30 5.10
96-98%, dms lb 4.05 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 5.90
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt alld lb 1.00 1.09
99% tech formulators dms, frt alld lb 2.65 2.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller 32-34% bulk Midwest, mills ton 61.50 - —
extracted 36% bulk same basis ton 53.00 - —
Litharge comi, powd, bbls, c.l. works, frt equald lb 18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 — —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide NF dms, works frt equald lb 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.29½ - —
ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld, works lb .82 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .85 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb 1.28½ - —
tech, anhyd., dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works frt alld lb 1.00 1.05
l.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½ - —
less ton lots dlvd lb 2.23½ - —
Hyeride powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb 10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l. t.l. dlvd or works, frt alld lb .80 - .80½
l.c.l. same basis lb .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb .95 1.15
Nitrate tech, dms, 100-lb lots lb 1.25 —
Salicylate, dms lb 1.60 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate dms., c.l works lb 47½ - —
ton lots works lb 48½ - —
less ton lots, works lb 52½ - —
Sulfate dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.15 —
Titanate dms, works lb 1.25 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs, c.l., dlvd E lb .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .08¾ - —
Lobelia herb bls lb 1.50 —
Lobeline sulfate bots, works oz 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract cryst No 1, bbls, l.c.l lb .41 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .39 - —
liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .20 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l lb .19 - —
No 3, bbls, l.c.l lb .18½ - —
solid No 1 boxes c.l. lb .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.20 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride bots kilo 140.00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw siftings bls lb. 2.50 2.80
West Indian No 1, bls, shipment lb 3.00 - —
Magnesia calcined tech, bgs, etns., works lb .25¼ - .26
syn, rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l, works lb .29¼ - —
extra light, bgs, c.l, works, lb .29¼ - .30
l.c.l, works lb .30 - —
USP, light, etns lb .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb .45 - .52
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs, c.l., works, frt equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt standard grain, bulk c.l, Chawelah, Wash ton 40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide jars lb .90 1.00
Carbonate tech bgs c.l., frt equald lb .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb .12 - .13
truckloads, frt equald lb .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt, equald lb .12½ - —
t.l. frt equald lb 13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb 14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms, c.l. works lb .12¾ - —
t.c.l., works ton 65.00 -80.00
Gluconate dms, cns lb 1.34 1.41
Hydroxide NF medicinal, bbls., dms, kgs lb .26½ .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .35¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots lb .59 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb .29 - —
Peroxide 15% dms, works lb 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½ - .12
Sulfate, tech, bgs, c.l, works t.c.l, same basis lb 14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
100 lbs 2.15 — —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion dms., c.l., works lb .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb .92 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .27 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb .28 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 .60
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib dms lb .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms, works lb .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton 98.50 - —
dms., works ton 106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Gluconate, dms lb 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd lb .36 — —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb .32½ - —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls lb .37½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt, alld lb .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms, lb .24 - —
precip, 6½-7% Mn, dms lb .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l, dlvd, S E ton 88.55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd, S E ton 95.55 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 66.00 - —
So American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms, ton lots, works lb .60 - —
dms, to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
single dm, works lb .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb 6.30 - 6.40
syn, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib, dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide red, NF, fib dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow tech, (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP fib dms lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide yellow, NF lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 225.00 Nom.
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l. dlvd. or truckload min. frt alld. gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min. works, Carteret, Camden N J gal. .27½ - —
Zone 2, dms, c.l. or truckload min, frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55 - —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U S E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U S west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz, Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms., cs, frt alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb .20½ - —
t.c.l same basis lb .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd Zone 1 lb .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich. Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l. frt alld. E gal. .63½ - —
t.c.l., frt., alld. E lb. .69½ - —
tanks frt alld. E gal. .48½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.t.l. dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms, c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 .85
Chloride, indust., cyls, frt. equald. lb. .22 — —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .46 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane)
Cinnamate, cns lb 1.55 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
c.l. works lb. .36 - —
tanks works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb 35 40
tech, non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb 10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb 5.00 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 29 — —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb lots lb 5.64 — —
Salicylate USP cns, 500-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 — —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb 1.89 - —
t.c.l. works lb 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb .90 — —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 — —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 — —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 — —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt allld. E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allld., E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt allld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt, allld, E lb. .06¼ - —
c.l. ex-whse or frt allld. E lb. .09 — —
Mica, wet-grd, W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies, 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .23 - .25
New York gal. .24 - .25
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, etns, works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, etns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E of Rockies lb. .55½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 — —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allld or dlvd E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 — —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 — —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms. c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine, cns ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ..... oz. 9.93 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz. 9.90 9.93
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz. 9.93 9.93
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., divd E ..... lb. .55¼ - —
l.c.l., divd E ..... lb. .56¼ - —
tanks, divd E ..... lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.43 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb lots cns ..... lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb lots cns ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Du ch, bgs. ..... lb. .10½ - —
English, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs ..... lb. .10½ - —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ..... ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs ex dock ..... ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene crude dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78° bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls. frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works .. lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd ..... lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls. divd ..... lb. .73¾ - .81¾
Chloride, bbls. divd ..... lb. .38½ - .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½ - —
Nitrate, bbls. works ..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .31¼ - .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms, frt adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
t.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same bassi ..... lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .73 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., divd E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit-ton. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., ... lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —

m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..... lb. .36 .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..... lb. .92 - —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. .91 - —
Nux vomica, bis ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. divd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .32½ - —
Octyl pheno., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, ables, siberica, cns ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.35
Almond, artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots ... lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns. dms ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Oil, angelica root, bots ..... lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.83 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. ..... lb. 3.33 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .63 .70
Cajeput, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns ..... lb 2.25 3.40
Calamus, bots ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .45
white, dms ..... lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson.
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2600 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2700 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2710 - —
l.c.l ..... lb. .2810 - —
tanks ..... lb. .2510 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2360 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2660 - —
tanks ..... lb. .2360 - —
Oil, castor, hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .2675 - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .3275 - —
No. 3, tech., dms, c.l ..... lb. .2025 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2125 - —
tanks ..... lb. .1850 - —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .19½ - —
USP, dms., c.l ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks ..... lb. .22 - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works, lb. 13½ - .14¼
75% dms., works lb. 17½ - .18¼
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms, lb. 3.65 - —
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. 75 1.00
Celery seed, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 190.00-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.90 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots ..... lb 36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb 1.60 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb 10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .86 - —
Java, cns ..... lb 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns, dms ... lb. 2.65 2.90
leaf, crude, dms lb 1.20 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12⅝ - —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .11¼ - —
refd. Cochin type dms. tax incl., lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .11½ - .11¾

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Oil, codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP bots. ..... lb. 11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .1758- .1975
tanks ..... lb. .1758- —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks South East ..... lb. .13¾- —
Valley ..... lb. .13⅜- —
Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .13½- —
Waco ..... lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19 - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns ..... lb 4.10 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots ..... lb 5.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns ..... lb 5.50 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms. ..... lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms ..... lb 72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Fir, canada cns ..... lb 2.75 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
tanks ..... lb. .1100- —

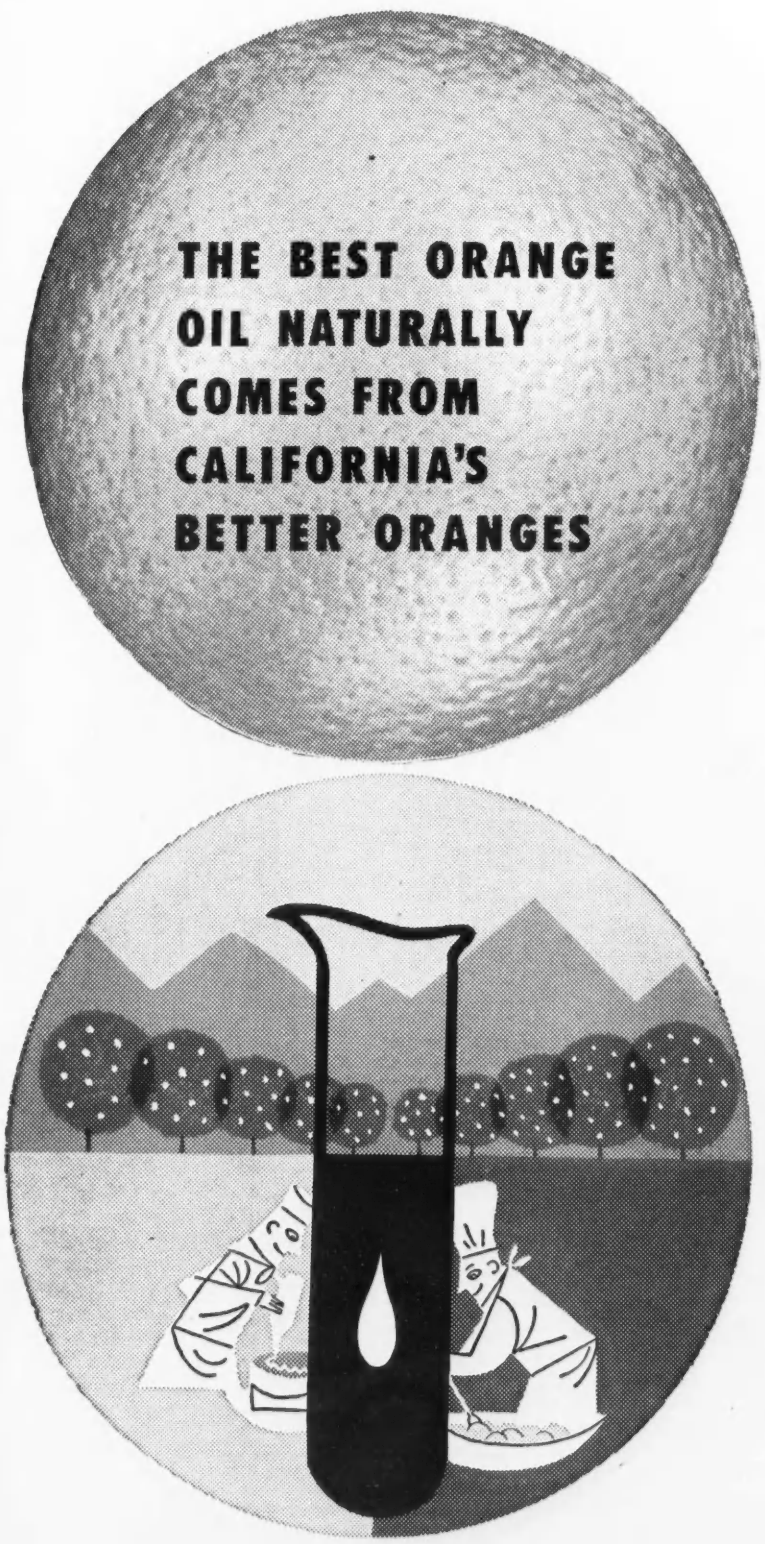
Oil, fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 4.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 13.75 - —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l. ..... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - —

Oil, hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.60
35-37% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.25 -10.00
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -14.00
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.60
spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. 5.75 - —
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 50.00 -85.00
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - —
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 8.00
expressed, West Indian, cns ..... lb. 30.00 -85.00
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 6.65 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .1670- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1770- .18
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) ..... lb. .1340- —
New York ..... lb. .1470- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1500- .1510
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf ..... lb. .08¾- .09
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms ..... lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots ..... lb. 575.00 - —

Oil, nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms ..... lb. 10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms ..... lb. 10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- .14⅝
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .18¾- .19
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid ..... gal. 3.25 - 3.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. ..... dms. .60 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb 2.00 —
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .1475- .1575
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. 14 —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. ..... lb. .15¾- .16
refd., dms ..... lb. .21½- .22
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb 2.75 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.20 - —
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms. 3.05 - 1.75
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb 4.50 5.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb 2.05 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. ..... lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .176 - —
dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .18 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. 15 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz 43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 1.00
tech., cns. dms ..... lb .50 70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y. ..... lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.65
Spanish, cns. ..... lb 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns. ..... lb. 13.50 - —
Sardine crude tanks, Pac. coast. ..... lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .48 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. ..... lb. .12⅞- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1733- .1750
tanks ..... lb. .1533- —
clarified, dms ..... lb. .1683- .1700
tanks ..... lb. .1483- —
salad, dms ..... lb. .17⅝- .17⅞
tanks ..... lb. .15⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.10 - 5.00
Sperm bleached winter 45° dms. ..... lb. .1675- .1725
tanks ..... lb. .1500- —
nat. winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1575- .1625
tanks ..... lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.00 3.80
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
whse ..... lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. 40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½- .25
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .22⅜- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .23 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ..... lb. .28 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 -11.00
Java, cns ..... lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns ..... lb. 5.50 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oleostearine, dms..... lb. .14 - .14½
Opium, USP, cns..... oz. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns..... oz. 21.65 - 21.90
powd., USP, cns..... oz. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls..... lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs, ... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .45 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange crvst. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain USP bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs..... lb. 26 - —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .43½ - .45
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol)
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1073- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .203 - —
Paraldehyde, tecn., 98%, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works ... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton. 53.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse ... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0570
Procaine bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0570
Sodium, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0693
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .28½ - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs..... lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka bgs..... lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt..... lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs ..... lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
white, bgs..... lb. .35 - .36

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., imp., bls..... lb. .85 - —
dms. lb. .70 - .75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.35 - —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04¼- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¾- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¾- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06⅛- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .195 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd ..... gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd ..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 223°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .20a - —
Chicago ..... gal. .209 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23 - —
Newark ..... gal. .195 - —
New York ..... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J gal 26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C m.a.p., N J gal 29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. 215 - —
273°-361°F b.r. 29°C m.a.p., N J gal 29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C m.a.p Houston gal 25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r 31°C., m.a.p., N J gal 29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. 33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N Y., N J gal. 35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p. N Y N J gal. 33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal 33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N J gal. 27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. 33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N Y., N J. gal. 39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C m.a.p., N Y., N J gal. 425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C m.a.p., N Y N J gal. 33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal 12875 - —

We like to keep YOUR products "on the beam"

Over the past fifty years of specializing in the production and application of white oils, petrolatums and petroleum sulfonates, it is only natural that we should find many ways that industries can use our products to make *their* products better.

Take, for example, our development of white oils fortified with Vitamin E to assure outstanding stability against odor and color development. Through the use of this Sonneborn improvement, pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturers, to name just two industries, give their products longer shelf life and greater saleability.

While our regular line contains many different types and grades of white oils, petrolatums and sulfonates, we specialize in tailor-making these products to fit precise needs. No matter what your problem may be, if it relates to a white oil, a petrolatum or a sulfonate—chances are we can supply a product that's exactly right for you . . . a product that will help keep *your* product "on the beam."

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L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC. • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

White Oil, Petrolatum & Sulfonate Div.
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., Dept. OP11
300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me Technical Data on the following:

☐ "General Information on White Mineral Oils" I. R. Bulletin "A"

☐ "General Information on Petrolatums" I. R. Bulletin "B"

☐ "General Information on Petroleum Sulfonates" I. R. Bulletin "G"

What can you do to help me solve this problem?

_____

_____

_____

Name.....

Company.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

Petroleum Solvent—Potassium Dichromate

Petroleum solvent, stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal 12375-
Pennsylvania western gal .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
t.c.l. works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 1.03 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾ .18
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

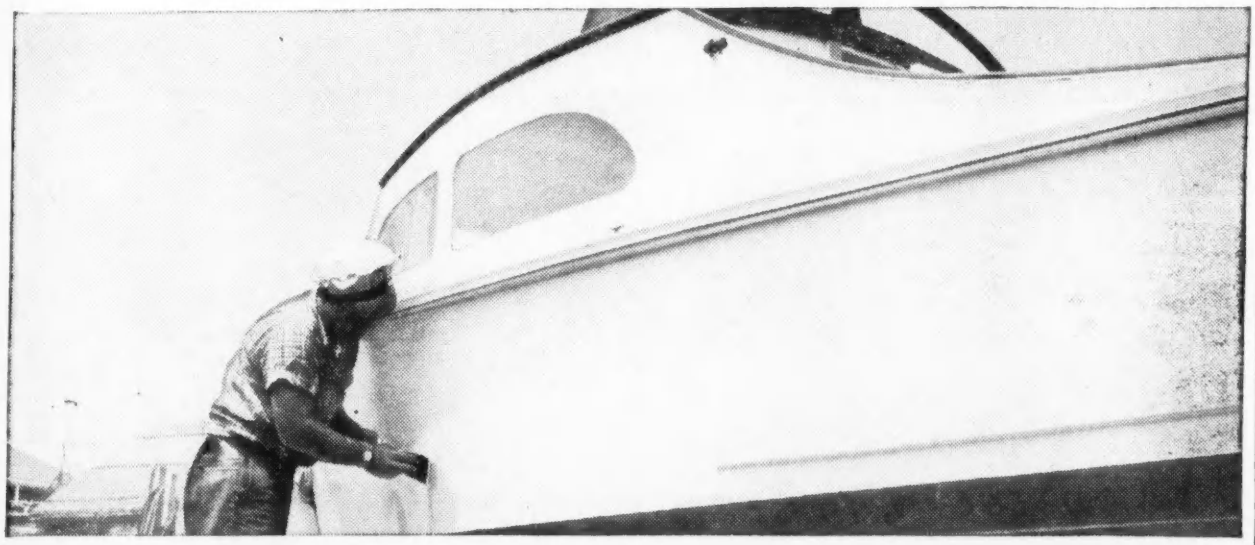
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
t.c.l same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.s. frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. 41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. 43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb 4.00 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib drns. dlvd. E lb 3.60 - —
smaller dms. dlvd. E lb 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 40½- —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. 41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —

m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, comi., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground bulk, c.l., mines, 78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works lb. 33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .45 - —
Pink root, bls lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works. lb. 3.15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.65
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works. ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks lb. .02¾- —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28½- —
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .40½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .31 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust. 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).



Your **REMOVER** to take the coating **OFF**

or your **LACQUER** to put the coating **ON**

is superior when you manufacture with Enjay Ketones & Solvents

Whether your products take the coating off or put it on, they'll do it efficiently if they're formulated with Enjay ketones and solvents. Leading manufacturers rely upon the consistent high quality of Enjay active solvents to assure top performance from their lacquers, enamels, varnishes and removers.

For a dependable supply of methyl ethyl ketone, acetone and esters call on Enjay. For technical assistance in the application of *any* Enjay petrochemical, feel free to call on the new, fully staffed and equipped Enjay Laboratories.

Enjay offers a diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

KETONES AND SOLVENTS (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Acetone, Isopropyl Acetate, Secondary Butyl Acetate); and a varied line of LOWER ALCOHOLS, HIGHER OXO ALCOHOLS, OLEFINS AND DIOLEFINS AND AROMATICS.

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 WEST 51st ST., New York 19, N. Y. Other Offices: Akron, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Tulsa

Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	—
Fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works	lb	.30	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Gluconate, dms	lb	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tecn. (see Potash caustic)			
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots	lb	28½	33
Hypophosphite NF, fib dms., ton lots or less	lb	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb	1.90	1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
powd., dms	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton		.36	—
July forward unit-ton		.38	—
granular, 60-63% K2O, bgs., c.l. works, base price	ton	26.25	—
July forward	ton	27.45	—
Nitrate, crvst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	14.40	—
smaller lots	100 lbs	14.65	-14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	-11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	-12.50
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.18	—
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c per 100 lbs less in kegs $1 more			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.31
Pentaborate gran. bgs., c.l., works, ton lots ex whse	ton	191.50	—
dms., ton lots ex whse	ton	193.00	—
smaller lots ex whse	ton	302.50	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Permanganate coml. kgs., works	lb.	.24½	.27½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.27¼	.29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.18	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20	—
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide). yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide)			
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		17.00	-17.30
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80	—
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
t.c.l. 5 dms. or more works	100-lbs	6.55	6.95
tanks, works	100-lbs	5.45	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.63
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
t.c.l. 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher			
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.760	.826
Sulfate agricultural, 53% K2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton		.64	—
July forward unit-ton		.67	—
NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powder dms.	lb.	.16½	.17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
5-ton lots, works	lb	.14½	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Thiocyanate NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.84	.94
tech., works	lb.	.77	.79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.42	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K2SO4, 18% MgO base price	ton	13.45	—
July forward	ton	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.53
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45	—
Acetate, bots	gram.	.40	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.83	—
100-500-lb. lots	lb.	2.95	3.15
Progesterone, USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.50	—
Acetate, bots	gram	.70	—
Propane, indust. tanks, group 3	gal.	.05	—
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.093	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.			
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.07	—
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
husks, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs.	ton	38.00	—
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works	lb.	.65	—
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base) dms., works	gal.	41.75	-42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
purit. 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.37½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00	5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF dms	lb.	3.27	3.30
Pyroxylin scrap ungrd. amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed mottled cms. works	lb.	.13	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense opaque dms. works.	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
colors dms. works	lb	.15	—
USP bots	lb	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liq. 35% tannin bbls. works.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23 64	
ord. 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.11 21/32	—
Quercitron extract cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liq. No 1 bbls t.c.l	lb	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.37½	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.33	.47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.29	.33
Quinoline dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt paste dms. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	.88	—
powd. frt alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.75	—
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.60	—
light shades, bbls	lb	2.75	—
maroon bbls	lb	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade bbls. same basis.	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.23	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.03	—
Red, cadmium, CP, orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.95	—
orange red bbls same basis	lb.	1.81	—
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.77	—
dark, bbls., same basis.	lb.	3.90	—
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.44	—
light, bbls., same basis.	lb	2.24	2.32
medium, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.99	—
medium light, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.49	—
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.40	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.95	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.25	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.10	—
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.65	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. t.c.l. Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa.,	bgs., c.l., works	.0673	—

Like a claw, Dow chelating agents firmly grasp and hold metal ions in solution, preventing them from undergoing the usual chemical reactions. But why so many Versene products? Are they effective on all metallic ions? We hope this continued discussion provides the answers, and further clarifies what chelates will do—and won't do.

DOW

The Chemistry of Chelation: Part III

Specific agents for specific conditions · Caustic solutions
Changing solutions · Industry responds

In all, Dow offers 15 commercially available chelation products. These are grouped in the Versene®, Versenol®, and iron specialty (Versene Fe-3 Specific®, Versene T®, Versene S) series. The Versene and Versenol series were discussed in Part II of this advertisement. When used in solution, the Versene products inactivate practically any polyvalent metallic ion they contact. They accomplish this by actually forming a new compound in which the metal ion becomes a member of a stable inner ring structure in the molecule, so that no reversion or breakdown can occur. However, no one chelating agent can complex all metal ions under all conditions. One of the major considerations determining which chelating agent to use is pH. To illustrate, let's look at iron-containing systems, among the most troublesome for chemical processors.

SPECIFIC AGENTS FOR SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The first amino acid type chelate made commercially available was Versene, the tetrasodium salt of EDTA*. It is the most versatile member of the series for it ties up most polyvalent metal ions throughout the pH range—with this notable exception: It is excellent for complexing iron in the acid range only. For economy above pH 7, we must look to a later development, Versene Fe-3 Specific.

The most effective and efficient agent known for complexing iron in the mildly alkaline pH range, Versene Fe-3 Specific also chelates copper, nickel, and cobalt—but has no effect on calcium, magnesium or other common non-transition metal ions. Where calcium and magnesium along with iron cause difficulty in alkaline solutions, a blend of Versene and Versene Fe-3 Specific is the answer. This mixture, called Versene Fe-3, complexes all of these troublesome ions. Its Versene Fe-3 Specific content is sufficient so as to automatically take care of the quantity of iron normally encountered in hard water.

Versene Fe-3 is also considered an important adjunct to the polymerization of synthetic rubber. It controls the concentration of the iron ions catalyzing the reaction, thus insuring a more-uniform, higher-quality end product.

CAUSTIC SOLUTIONS

For chelating iron in caustic solution, another agent enters the picture—Versene T. This material ties up iron in a wide range of caustic solution concentrations. It also complexes calcium, magnesium, nickel, cobalt, and other metal ions—throughout the normal pH range as well as in caustic solutions. In the presence of a suitable reducing agent, Versene T functions effectively as a rust remover—and without the drawbacks of acid cleaners. Versene T thus finds widespread use in boiler and heat exchanger cleaning, textile processing, etc.

Another effective chelating agent that is selective for iron in the free caustic pH range is Versene S. Since it will not chelate alkaline earth ions, Versene S is especially suitable for use in silicate-lined textile processing kiers.

CHANGING SOLUTIONS

In special instances where a processing solution is strongly alkaline at first, then changes to neutral or to acidic, iron can be controlled with a mixture of Versene T and Versene Fe-3 Specific. In this combination, the Versene T component complexes the iron when the solution is caustic. As the pH drops, Versene Fe-3 Specific takes over.

INDUSTRY RESPONDS

Every day, Dow chelates are finding new and expanding usage—in textile manufacturing and rubber processing, in soaps, synthetic detergents, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Their ability to control ionic concentrations, to eliminate product breakdown, to smooth out production and save money, has brought enthusiastic response from industry. That they are solving a multitude of processing problems is true. But chelates are no cure-all. To uncover their profitable uses, we will help in any way we can. Write us on your company letterhead for application data and technical assistance. Technical Service and Development, Department SC 913 P-2 THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

*Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

THE NEXT TOPIC IN THIS SERIES

PART IV *October* — Applications in specific industries (formulation of alkaline cleansers—stabilization of hydrogen peroxide and kier boiling in textile processing—uniform control of trace metal catalysts in polymerization of synthetic rubber—other industrial applications).

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Red, Lake C Toner—Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose

Red, lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works, lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. 02½- —
l.c.l., works lb 02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide)
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.62 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

Red, Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls m 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 78½- —
USP, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —

Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½ .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, grnn., bbls., kgs lb 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03½- —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.27½- —

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .18½- —
Indian, natural, bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .48 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .45 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .43 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-pg lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 —
t.c.l. works, exwhse ton 45.00 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 —
t.c.l., works ton 20.00 —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 18 - —
t.c.l., works lb 22 .30½
tanks, works lb 17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .87¾- —
Nitrate, CP, crvst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .63¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., ogs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 1.30
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln, dms., works gal 59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots of or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Bichromide, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sell on Sight
with sparkling GLASS

Some things just seem to belong in GLASS—including TRONA® *Soda Ash*

Yes, some things like important foods and beverages would seem out-of-place packaged in anything but sparkling-clean glass containers that sell on sight. Dependable glass protects the natural flavor, keeps products looking fresh and appealing. Today's jars and bottles are better and stronger than ever, too, thanks to glassmakers' modern techniques backed-up by key suppliers like AP&CC. Trona® Soda Ash (guaranteed better than 99.5% Na_2CO_3) is free of bicarbonate, low in insolubles and iron, stable in storage and handling, uniform in crystal size and non-dusting; it is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high quality glass containers—the most versatile and indispensable method of packaging ever devised.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation TRONA

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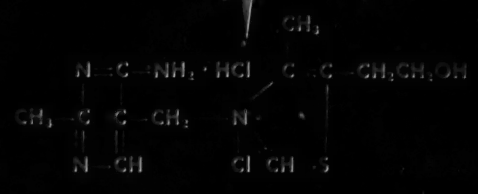
VITAMIN B_1 COMES RIGHT FROM ROCHE



Roche makes 'Roche' thiamine (vitamin B_1) "by the tons."

Mononitrate and hydrochloride types are always ready for all your needs—every quantity you will ever require—all the quality you will ever demand.

For nutritive supplements, food or cereal enrichment, as well as oral pharmaceutical preparations, the mononitrate or hydrochloride is instantly available; for injectable products our long-preferred ampul type hydrochloride is always ready for immediate shipment to pharmaceutical makers.

Roche proudly produces vitamin B_1 under careful, constant control . . . packed to reach you quickly from convenient shipping points . . . unharmed, untouched, unsurpassed.

Roche is the right one to help you manufacture fine B_1 pharmaceuticals that meet or exceed the most rigid U.S.P. specifications. If you manufacture or process foods, 'Roche' thiamine can help your products meet the highest standards, including Federal Definitions and Standards of Identity that exist for certain enriched foods.

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VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

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(Illustration represents actual crystals under high magnification, using shadow technique.)

Why you should use 'ROCHE' THIAMINE

HYDROCHLORIDE AND MONONITRATE

(vitamin B_1)

Here are ten persuasive reasons why 'Roche' thiamine should be your choice for manufacturing purposes

1. **U. S. P.** Both 'Roche' thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate equal or exceed U. S. P. specifications.

2. **TWO TYPES.** Roche has *two types* of thiamine hydrochloride available for you:

   Regular—*for tablets, capsules, dry and liquid nutritive supplements and multivitamin preparations.*

   Ampul—*specially prepared for use in manufacturing parenteral solutions.*

3. **SPECIAL PROBLEMS.** Roche has thiamine mononitrate to help you meet unusual stability problems which can occur in dry cereal or pharmaceutical products. Also it may have advantages in certain pharmaceutical products where the pH range is above the safe level for the hydrochloride.

4. **STEADY SUPPLY.** Because Roche makes *quality* thiamine by the tons, you can be sure of a steady, *quality* supply.

5. **RESEARCH.** Continuing world-wide research brings you the latest developments in vitamin knowledge.

6. **PRODUCTION CONTROL.** Scientific production control assures you of consistent, highest quality.

7. **QUICK DELIVERY.** Every order receives prompt careful service from convenient points. Transportation at lowest rate allowed and prepaid to destination. Special routings at cost. And you *know* you can count on our promises.

8. **PACKAGING.** Packed in polyethylene bags in ½ and 1-kilo tamper-pruf metal containers and in fibre drums up to 20 kilos for the hydrochloride, 35 kilos for the mononitrate. Small quantities in amber S.C. bottles. *Ampul type* thiamine hydrochloride is sealed under inert gas in 100 gram S.C. bottles and in ½ and 1-kilo tamper-pruf metal containers.

9. **KNOW-HOW.** Roche know-how on vitamins can help you with solutions to compounding and packaging problems.

10. **SAMPLES** and technical assistance are yours on request. Ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division.

Make a note now... **CALL ROCHE FOR VITAMINS**

Vitamin Division • HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. • Nutley 10, New Jersey

NUtley 2-5000

Pacific Coast distributor: **L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland • Salt Lake City**

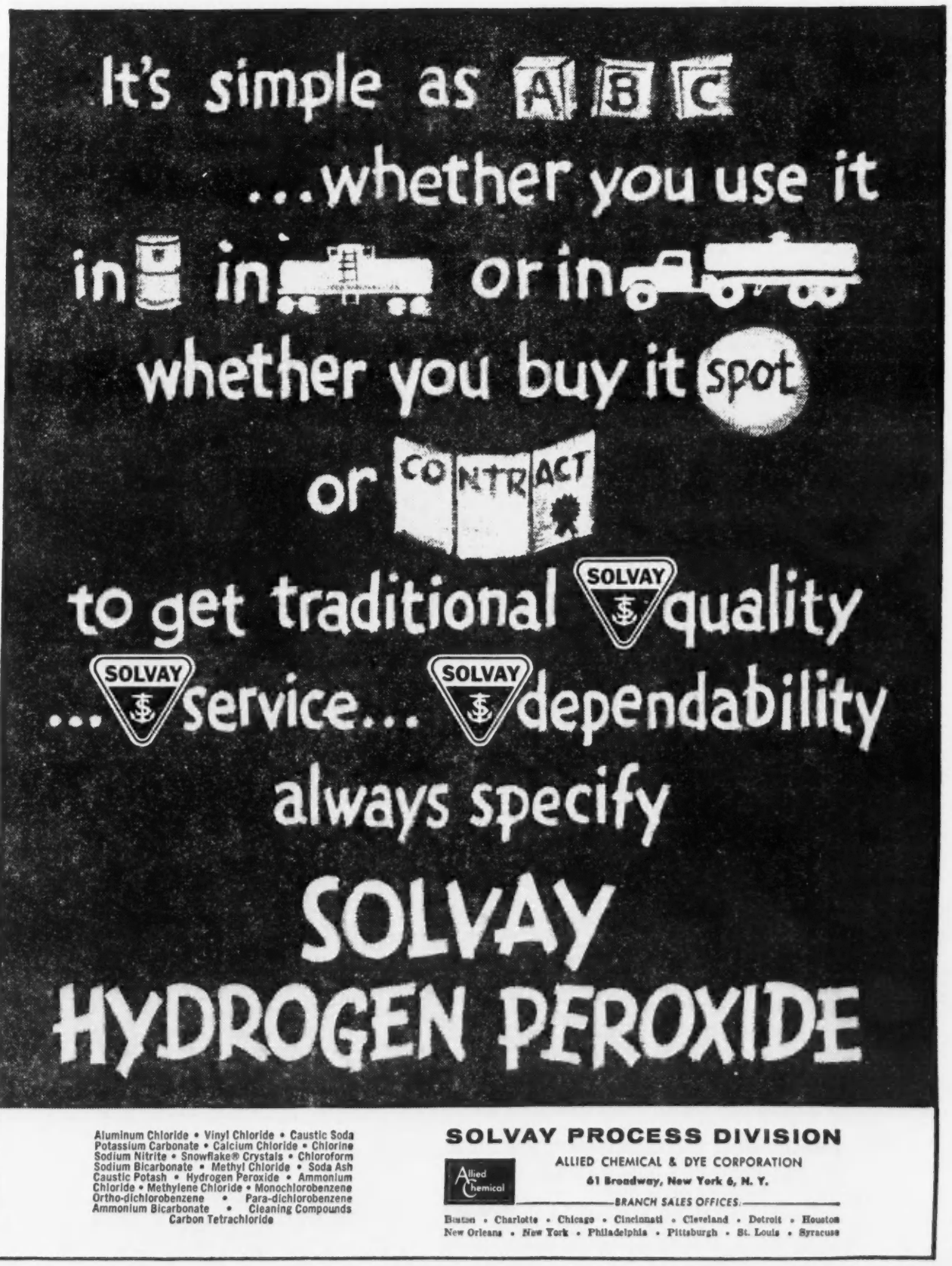
In Canada: **Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec**

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lb. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .10½
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 5.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 137.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 142.50 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works, ton 204.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 242.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 247.50 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 - 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 49.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 46.00 - —
Nitrit., USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ - .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over car-lot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½ - .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .638 - .692
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton 120.00 - —
Sulfide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
fused bbls. c.l. works E. frt. equald lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns. c.l. works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —



Aluminum Chloride • Vinyl Chloride • Caustic Soda
Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine
Sodium Nitrite • Snowflake® Crystals • Chloroform
Sodium Bicarbonate • Methyl Chloride • Soda Ash
Caustic Potash • Hydrogen Peroxide • Ammonium
Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds
Carbon Tetrachloride

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
Allied Chemical
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium trichloroacetate, 50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt adjusted E lb 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt adjusted E lb 46 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.27½ 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 —
c.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l. works .... 100 lbs 9.05 —
l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs 9.80 10.40
Tungstate tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb 2.15 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium)
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 21¼ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 —
smaller lots same basis lb .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt equald gal .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml. aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb 15 - —
ton. 45.00 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 48.00 - —
protein chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb 23 - —
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb .066 —
Sparteine sulfate, cns ..... oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. 75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb .01¾ - —
powd. super. bgs., c.l., works lb .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St John's bread edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd dms., works lb. .856 - .866
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 1.16½ - 1.17½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.495
hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .87 - .88
Sulfate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.051 - 1.071
Starch corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.27 - —
c.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l .... 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, dom, Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .06¼ - —
ex whse, N. Y. ..... lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice bgs l.c.l. lb. .15½ 16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .18 - .20
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur.
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0750
Strontium bromide, NF cns. dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works ..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb 3.52 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. ..... oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ... lb. .78 .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l. same basis .... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .21½ - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99% dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. same basis .... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib dms ..... lb 4.00 4.20
USP, same basis ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium fib dms ..... lb 5.00 5.20
USP, same basis ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd. dms ..... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine USP microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 1.90
powd. dms ..... lb. 1.30 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.40 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton. 26.50 - —
export, t.o.b vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines .... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls. mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls. works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
c.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock .... ton. 130.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - .14
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .07¾ - —
fancy, bleachable tanks, dlvd., lb. .08 - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. .. lb. .09⅛ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06⅞ - —
special, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07⅜ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk .. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago, bulk ... unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .10½ - .11
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis .... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis .... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis .... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74

...about soda ash service
beyond the product itself

If you have ordered West End soda ash you are sure of top quality... but that is only the beginning of West End service. Your requests in matters of routing, scheduling, invoicing and advices are both invited and encouraged. They are attended to promptly and cheerfully. Feel free to make requests... no matter how small... at any time.

WEST END
West End Chemical Company
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. · PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.
SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23¾-	—
extra dms	lb.	.41 -	.60
prime, dms	lb.	.30 -	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60 -	.75
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.70
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70 -	—
Propionate USP 100-gm lots, bots	gram.	.68 -	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)			
USP 55 gal dms. works	lb.	.20½-	.21½
smaller dms. works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.61½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½-	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l. or l.t.l. works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)			
Thallium metal dlvd	lb.	12.50	15.00
Sulfate 99% bots, dlvd	lb.	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	—
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms	lb	4.00 -	—
Sodio-Salicylate, NF fib dms	lb	3.30 -	—
Theophylline anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb	3.65 -	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP regular, fib dms	kilo.	60.00 -	—
ampule grade, fib. dms	kilo.	62.00 -	—
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms	kilo.	62.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots	lb.	.72 -	—
less tons lots	lb.	.74 -	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)			
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35 -	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 -	—
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	450.00	500.00
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.75
Iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root (see Cube root)			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).			
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Metal (Straits)	lb.	1.12 -	—
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).			
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l. f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	120.00 -	—
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l.,	ton.	137.50 -	—
5-ton lots	ton	142.50 -	—
ton lots	ton.	147.50 -	—
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½-	—
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher			
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.95	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.39¾-	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20 -	—
Acetate	kilo.	122.00 -	—
dry	kilo.	31.00 -	—
Acid succinate	kilo.	165.00 -	—
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	—
dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40 -	—
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.85 -	—
Toluene (see Toluol).			
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70 -	—
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.78 -	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	—
solid dms. frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	.61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26 -	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.32 -	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33⅛-	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.32 -	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.32 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33 -	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35 -	—
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.35 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34 -	—
Providence R. I.	gal.	.35 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.34 -	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.97 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42 -	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.40 -	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65 -	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.13 -	—
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	.16¼
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	.12½
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted	lb	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E	lb.	.49 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46½-	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.45¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld E of Denver.	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks frt. alld E of Denver.	lb.	.43¾-	—
Phosphate, dms,. c.l. dlvd		.40½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Triethylenetetramine, cns., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.52½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.49 -	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., works frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, works frt equald, 100% basis	lb	.33 -	—
Trioxane, pure dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.51½-	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.33 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41 -	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½-	—
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
Tyrothricin, USP bots	gram.	.75 -	.85
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns., works.	kilo.	165.00	—
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works	lb.	4.20 -	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)			

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	120.00 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse	ton	140.00 -	—
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E	ton.	105.00 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va	ton.	126.00 -	—
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis	ton.	124.50 -	—
37 grade tankcars, same basis.	ton.	153.00 -	—
Urethane, USP, dms	lb.	1.45 -	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12 -	.14

*
ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES

Cosmetic
Cleaning specialties
Pharmaceutical
Paint
Polish
Textile
Petroleum production
Agricultural chemicals
Chemical specialties
Edible oils
. . . and many others

Leading food technologists put Atlas sorbitol and food emulsifiers into dozens of different food products.

Sorbitol protects many foods . . . like candies, icings, toppings, shredded coconut . . . against dryness and hardening. Sorbitol also creates smoother texture by its action in modifying the crystal structure of mixed sugar systems.

High mono Atmul® emulsifiers, made in one of the country's largest food emulsifier plants, are widely used in baked goods, ice cream, shortening. Because of their unique "optimum balance," they perform better, cost far less to use.

In dozens of other industries,* Atlas products add extra values and new sales appeal. If you've got a problem that involves moisture conditioning or surfactant chemistry, make Atlas your headquarters.

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Valerian Root—Yellow, Barium Chromate

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs..... lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..... ton. 86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock..... ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra..... lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..... lb. 8.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 8.00 - —
whole, tins..... lb. 8.75 - —
Tahiti, cs..... lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots..... lb 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots..... lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots..... lb 2.75 - —
smaller lots..... lb 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E..... lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works..... lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals..... bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. ..... bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works..... lb .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .49 - —
t.c.l. same basis..... lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Frichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works..... lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works..... lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works..... lb 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
in alcohol, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.59 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram . 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B_{12} complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 165.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls..... lb. 2.25 — —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 95.00 -96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock ton. 91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ .08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs..... lb. .71 - .72
Brazilian, bgs..... lb. .71 - .72
Central American, bgs.. lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .71 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns..... lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs..... lb. .70 Nom.
refd., bgs..... lb. .73 Nom.

Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 71 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.44 - 1.46

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, cs..... lb. .49 - .50
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs..... lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.. lb. .30 Nom.
German, bgs..... lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs..... lb. .89 - .91
tech., bgs..... lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..... lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs..... lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot..... lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls.. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .20 - —
rossed, bls..... lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel, bark, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls..... lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.59 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works.... ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs..... lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis.

X

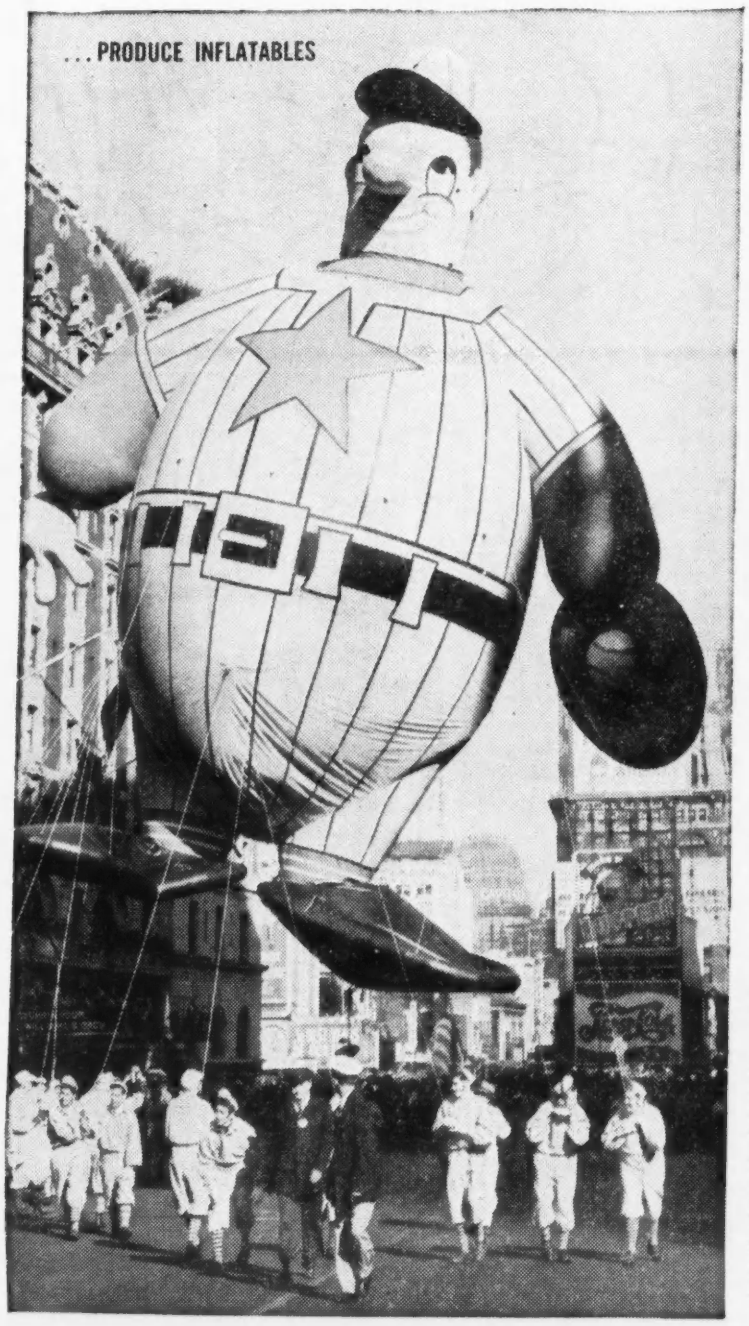
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
86°-88°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio..... gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio..... gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio..... gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns..... lb. 2.15 - 2.68
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..... lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.... lb. .35 - —

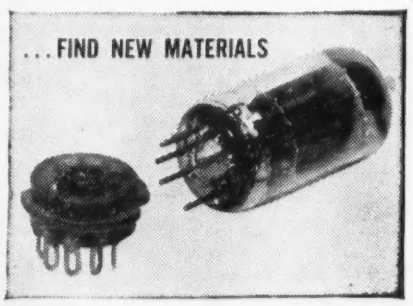
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

HOW HERCULES HELPS...



NO TOY, THIS—This 46-foot giant delights the young but is hardly a plaything. Many of the smaller inflatables today are plastic, and such products as Hercules Hercoflex® serve as a plasticizer in vinyls to improve their quality, help provide the durability that means longer life.

NAIL POLISH REMOVER is just one of the many end-use products that rely on acetone. Hercules' new plant in Gibbstown, N. J., where phenol, acetone and other oxychemicals are produced by the cumene process, is a leading source of supply in tank cars or tank trucks.



A PREMIUM PLASTIC; Hercules Penton®, a new polymer under development is extremely resistant to heat, moisture, and chemicals. Indicated uses for this premium molding powder derived from pentaerythritol include electronic equipment, gears and other industrial items where exceptional properties are needed.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS.

056-9

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

Yellow, benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb	2.85	—
Lightfast bbls. dlvd	lb	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.05	—

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	.33½

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C. Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 g., bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment bbls	lb	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0345
pure bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)			
Zinc (chromate) bbls. dlvd	lb	.27	.27½
basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa leaves, nls	lb	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin	oz.	3.73	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
soln. 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.40	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		5.15	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.70	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.20	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l. frt. all.	lb	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.20	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs.		8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb	.28	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.23	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04⅝	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb	.23	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Bids Wanted

Ammonium chloride, 5,100 lbs., inv. (1)-768, Nov. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ammonium hydroxide, 20,000 lbs., inv. (1)-766, Nov. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Calcium hypochlorite, 6,800 lbs., inv. SF-4224, Nov. 7, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Caustic Soda, 95,000 cans lye, flake or powder form, inv. 899, Nov. 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila 11, Pa.

Ethyl alcohol, 220,000 lbs., grade II, inv. 94, Nov. 19, Contracting Office, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Insecticides, aerosol, low pressure, period contract, inv. KC-49102, Nov. 6, Gen. Services Admin., Fed. Supply Service, Region 6, Business Service Center, 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 14, Mo.

Isopropyl alcohol, 2,105 lbs., inv. 22527, Nov. 9, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington, D. C.

Limestone, agricultural, inv. 31-4013, Nov. 6, Contracting Officer, Justice-Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.

Lithium hydride, 200 lbs., inv. 625, Nov. 6, Navy Purchasing Office, Tempo "D" Bldg., 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Monoethanolamine, 3,080 gals., tech., inv. (1)-746, Nov. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, varnish and shellacs, as required during the period ending Jan. 31, inv. SF-3344, Nov. 9, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; exterior traffic paint, and reflectionized traffic paint, as required during an eleven month period, inv. SEOS-805, Nov. 7, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Polyvinyl chloride, 875 lbs., 622, Nov. 16, Navy Purchasing Office, Tempo "D" Bldg., 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Potassium cyanide, 4,200 lbs., inv. 323, Nov. 6, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Potassium ferricyanide, 180 lbs., inv. 22577, Nov. 9, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington, D. C.

Sodium hypochlorite, 47,700 gls. solution, inv. (1)-747, Nov. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Strontium nitrate, 6,500 lbs., inv. 622, Nov. 16, Navy Purchasing Office, Tempo "D" Bldg., 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Zirconium hydride, 3,600 lbs., inv. 622, Nov. 16, Navy Purchasing Office, Tempo "D" Bldg., 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Lilly Suspends Trials

—Continued from page 3

be able to do so for months without untoward effects. However, among the other 5 percent there have been a few serious side reactions to the drug which are identical to those experienced with other sulfa drugs.

"In view of these findings, and in full consideration that carbutamide is a drug of convenience rather than necessity, Eli Lilly & Co. believes it is prudent to suspend the clinical trial pending further investigation. It appears to us that the risks of possible injury and perhaps long-term effects not yet established are greater than any short-term benefits which may seem to be derived from the drug.

"We deeply regret that this compound apparently does not meet the rigid requirements for a drug that must be taken throughout life. At the same time, we are grateful that the study of carbutamide was broad enough and thorough enough to uncover its limitations.

"In the early study of carbutamide in about 700 patients, diabetes experts reported to us that there were almost no serious side reactions to the drug. As carbutamide continued to "look good," we expanded all phases of the investigation. The clinical trial was increased to include more than 10,000 patients. It was only after the larger test was put into effect that adverse reports began to be heard from the field.

"We share the disappointment of many diabetics. They had hoped that carbutamide would be the long-sought answer to the need for an oral therapy. We had hoped that through the introduction of carbutamide in the United States we could add to our long list of contributions to diabetes therapy which began with the first commercial insulin preparation in January, 1923."

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PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

PAPER, *Textiles, Cosmetics, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, and many other industries call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.*

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On Taking Business Abroad

Increasing evidence is coming up from various sources that, between financial aid by government and trade support by way of imports into this country, there lies a very good opportunity for the providing of practical economic assistance for other countries —at a profit. It involves a business operation or venture.

One aspect of that opportunity was stressed a few weeks ago by the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:—". . . if we are to put our relations with other free countries on a stable, businesslike footing, there must be a vastly increased flow of private capital from this country, particularly in the rapidly developing countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia"—in all of which Russia is making promises in that direction.

Two aspects of the opportunity were recently presented in the publication of the American Chamber of Commerce in London in a comment on the effects of the dollar problem on American exporting to sterling areas:—"These producers have found a part solution of the problem by themselves manufacturing within the sterling area or licensing someone else to do it for them." A similar handling was given in the official publication of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in an introduction to a discussion of regulations and conditions affecting manufacturing in France by foreign companies.

There has been criticism — not by businessmen—of the British attitude toward American investments in that country. With reference to that attitude, the articles in the American chamber's publication had something essentially informative to say:—". . . if the United Kingdom is their chosen point of entry, then Britain will have to decide whether their operations there will be in the national interest. This involves a careful weighing of each proposal by government departments and particularly the Treasury to see whether on balance a welcome can be extended." Full information in that connection was said to be available in a recently revised report by the US Department of Commerce entitled "Establishing a Business in the United Kingdom."

Caribbean and South American countries are making special bids for the establishment of industrial enterprises by United States business interests. In some instances, their procedure is taking the form of promotion of new or increased tariff protection "to influence the course of economic events," the United States being cited as an example.

Another aspect of the establishment of operations of United States industries in other countries was recently brought out to where it could—and should—be seen by those to whom it does or may apply by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce:—"Friction between Canada and the United States could develop if some American concerns persist in treating their branch plants in Canada as if they were located in the United States. Canadians do not like to see the financial results of large-scale Canadian enterprises treated as if they were the exclusive concern of the foreign owners." There is a strong feeling in that and other countries that domestic money and men should be permitted some participation in industrial ventures by foreign interests.

Applicable as it is to all aspects of foreign relations, the most important pertinence of the ancient advice about how to do when in Rome is in its application to the doing of business.

New Approach to Narcotics Problem

Many reasons can be adduced to support the proposed declaration by congress that it is "necessary to enact a statute for the licensing and control of the manufacture of all narcotic drugs." Not all of those reasons are included in the statement in the thus-purposed Karsten bill that it should be enacted "in order (a) to discharge more effectively the international obligations of the United States, (b) to promote the public health, safety, and welfare, (c) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in narcotic drugs, and (d) to safeguard the revenue derived from taxation of narcotic drugs."

The extent to which the pending bill reaches, or even approaches, those objectives is, of course, a matter of opinion; and quite naturally, opinions differ. But, there is no reason to feel that a satisfactory resolution of the problems thus presented cannot or will not be reached in the conference of manufacturers with the Bureau of Narcotics. Drug manufacturers in that class have demonstrated fully their motivating concern for public welfare on numerous occasions: notably in their work on revision of the food and drugs act some twenty years ago. And the Bureau of Narcotics has never been objectionably bureaucratic. It can reasonably be expected that a modification of the Karsten bill, satisfactory in both directions, will come out of the conference of manufacturers with the bureau—just as did a satisfactory revision of the Tugwell bill's drug provisions—to such an extent as adequate proper analysis of the bill may dictate.

It goes without question that the supplying of narcotics must be stringently regulated. The nature of that regulation must be carefully determined and clearly stated. Undue interference with progress or competition must be avoided. There should, for one thing, be no road-blocking by quota rigidity of cost reduction for the legitimate needer of narcotics which would be practicable under developments that could—and would—reduce costs of production or distribution.

There must be careful, reliable, strictly judicial determination of the necessary volume of legitimate supplies. There must be no hampering of research which is directed toward the meeting of a clearly justifiable need. But, there must be convincing evidence that such a need exists and that a product offered for the meeting thereof is unquestionably entitled to full recognition. Mere newness is not enough.

The determination of what is deserved will present many problems. When heroin was being promoted introductorily into this country around the turn of the century, one of the claims made in support of its desirability was that it was not habit-forming. There has never been much, if any, reason to believe that that statement was not made in good faith. But, it certainly had no basis of adequate essential knowledge.

Public health requires an adequate availability of satisfactory narcotics. Public safety and welfare demand an adequate control of their availability. From those needs stems the problem at which the Karsten bill is directed. The position of domestic production with relation to the second of those needs is a relatively minor one. The big job of necessary control lies at the point of contact with the public.

Two Looks at Food Additives

It is difficult to say just where the greatest need for industrial concern lies with respect of the problems attending the interest of the legal profession in connection with the regulation of the use of food additives. The real industrial concern is a matter of public relations. The big question is to what extent and on what grounds is the consuming public ready to accept food additives as necessary or desirable. In that connection, administrative or juridical procedures have nothing to do with the case. The real need for "substantial ["convincing" is a more apt descriptive] evidence" lies in consuming circles. It must be expected that the attitude of consumers will be at least broadly apparent when proposed revisions of the law come up at congressional hearings.

How much does the food industry or the chemical industry know about the attitude of consumers toward whatever may be the consequences of the ten-year existence of the applicable statute? Is there any question with respect of the law and its purpose that is in any way comparable with that which had to do with the use of preservatives when the federal food and drugs law was originally enacted? Has there been any demand for or proposal of submission of the additives question to study, determination, and recommendation by a competent commission as was done in the case of preservatives? To what extent, if any, and in what areas have organizations nominally or more or less actually devoted to matters of consumer welfare probed into and pronounced about the use of additives? Certainly there has been nothing in the way of comment in the public press comparable with that of a half-century ago in relation to preservatives. Of course, one reason for that is the difference in personality between the federal officals respectively concerned.

The outcome of the approaching hearings on revision of the additives law by interested units of the American Bar Association must, of course, hold some interest for the industries primarily concerned with food additives matters. No doubt, their legal counsels will have much to do with the shaping of that conclusion and with its presentation as a proposal in federal legislation. The interest of the industries should not stop there. It will be very necessary—and it will be desirable—that they give the matter at least as much attention in its aspects of relations as it gets in those of regulations.

Washington Talks It Over

US Chemical Industries Having Interests in Canada Should Consider Some Points Made in Recent Chicago Speech.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Chemical industries having branches or subsidiaries in Canada and those planning to set up such entities would do well to consider some of the points made by the Right Honorable C. D. Howe, P. C., M. P., in a speech last month before the Canadian Club of Chicago.

He spoke on "American Investments in Canada" and laid stress on the freedom of capital movements between the two countries, but at the same time sounded something of a warning against American businessmen treating branch plants in Canada just as if they were located in the US.

He noted particularly that other things being equal, it is good business for a Canadian subsidiary of a foreign company to become as Canadian as it can, without losing the benefits of association with the parent company, and offered the following suggestions for consideration of US corporations establishing branches in Canada or searching for and developing Canadian natural resources:

1. Provide opportunities for financial participation by Canadians as minority shareholders in the equities of such corporations operating in Canada.
2. Provide greater opportunities for advancement in US-controlled corporations for Canadians technically competent to hold executive and professional positions.
3. Provide more and regular information about the operations of such corporations in Canada.

Rotenone Vs. Trash Fish

Chemicals are being put to increasing use by the states in their efforts to find ways and means of controlling the unwanted populations of rough or trash fish with a minimum of injury to game species.

Much of the work which the states are doing is being carried on with federal aid funds which come from a 10 percent tax on sport fishing rods, reels, creels and lures. The attack on rough fish has been going on for years, but if the federal aid projects are a criterion the tempo was increased in 1956.

The Fish and Wildlife Service reports that Texas, Florida and Kentucky have continued to secure promising results with low concentrations of rotenone for selectively killing gizzard shad, drum and, to some extent, carp. Previous experiments in other states have indicated that some fish which have been rendered helpless can be revived if the rotenone is removed with other chemicals, making it possible to save game fish which have been victims along with the unwanted species.

Washington reclaimed 843-acre Cavannaugh Lake with rotenone; Idaho cleared up its Stanley lake on 179 acres in the same way; Minnesota killed the rough fish in another seven lakes with a total of 89 acres and Maine used rotenone in six ponds totaling 270 surface acres. Oregon continued its vigorous chemical attack, using rotenone to rid its 1,113-acre Lake of the Woods in Klamath County and three of its tributary streams of tons of carp and yellow perch.

Russian Medical Research

National Institutes of Health has established a new program to help American scientists keep up-to-date on Russian medical research findings.

With about $250,000 of this year's appropriations earmarked for this purpose by congress, plans call for the translation and distribution of Soviet scientific medical information in the biological and medical sciences. Objectives of the program are similar to that of the National Science Foundation in the field of physical sciences.

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney said the program will include support for the republication in English of several representative Soviet journals and other Russian scientific publications. These will be distributed by the NIH to medical and scientific libraries and to government agencies. They will also be available for purchase.

US Spending Abroad Since '48

Since the start of the mutual security program in April 1948, the United States has spent approximately $30.4 billion dollars in goods and services for the rebuilding of the free world both economically and militarily.

An interesting fact about this expenditure is that 77 cents out of every dollar spent was spent directly in the United States, and the other 23 cents of the foreign aid dollar spent overseas enabled those countries to pay for other goods and services obtained through normal commercial transactions.

Heavy Chemicals

The middle east crisis last week caused considerable instability in nonferrous metals. Tin and copper were sharply higher in London. In sympathy with them, lead and zinc were moderately higher. Straits tin rose sharply on spot domestically, but domestic producers' copper held unchanged. Mercury sellers reportedly withdrew offerings at midweek as a direct result of the Suez crisis, and prices were entirely nominal. No. 2 copper scrap quotations were also withdrawn owing primarily to the unsettled condition of the world copper market.

In contrast to the world picture in metals, tungsten metal and calcium tungstate were reduced sharply, owing to lower prices for ore.

Copper carbonate, cupric and cuprous chlorides, and monohydrated copper sulfate were reduced as a result of lower quotations for primary producers' copper the previous week.

A producer announced an increase in the tankcar price of metallic sodium, to go into effect December 10. Sodium silicates were slated to be increased effective January 1.

The same producer who boosted carlot prices for borax chemicals earlier, announced last week that less carlot quantities ex warehouse would also be increased across the board, effective January 1.

The trade evinced interest in proposals to use lithium and boron in solid chemical fuels for a projected solid fuel plane. Among chemicals proposed for such a project have been boron, borane, and lithium borohydride.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended October 27 at 100.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.1 percent for the previous week, and 100.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—Less than carlot quantities of boric acid, except for anhydrous, were slated to be advanced the same amount as carlot quantities across the board, effective January 1, 1957, by the producer which moved up carlot prices the previous week.

As of last week, the announced increase was not uniform in the trade, but it was generally felt that the advance would be met, owing to producers' increased costs of operations, labor, material and expansion.

Acid, Chromic—There was good call from the plating industry last week, as new car production was under way in full swing. Demand was also heightened by a surge in orders by contract consumers who laid in quantities prior to the November 1 deadline on contract price increase.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The installation of ion exchange units in many plants where chlorinated hydrocarbons are made, to upgrade byproduct muriatic, was expected to make higher quality low acid on hand as a result of heavy chlorinated organic operations.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel continued to be a key factor in HF consumption during the week. Fluorinated refrigerants and propellents, while less of a factor, continued to consume large quantities.

Acid, Nitric—This material, as well as HF, benefitted from heavy stainless production. Nitration of organics, and a number of other end uses also continued active. Prices of long standing held without change.

Acid, Sulfuric—Steel consumption remained strong, as witnessed by the capacity output of the steel industry during the past several weeks.

Definite improvements have been noted in demand from rayon, synthetic detergents, petroleum and chemical producers. Inquiry for fertilizer was the only real weak spot in the overall picture.

Steel output last week was estimated at 2,486,000 tons, or 101 percent of capacity, compared with 2,491,000 tons, or 101.2 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Output for the corresponding week of last year was 2,400,000 tons, or 99.4 percent of 1955 capacity.

Calcium Chloride—Consuming demand from highway maintenance departments for use in ice control was strong last week. Consumers bought up large amounts on contract to cover the winter's needs.

Producers were reported running slightly behind on orders, and production facilities were operating at capacity. Prices continued without change.

Chlorine—Liquid chlorine inquiry was strong, and producing plants continue to run at or near capacity levels in order to fill immediate needs.

Demand for use in production of chlorinated hydrocarbons, textile and paper bleaching, and water and sewage treatment continued active at higher quotations recently established.

Copper Carbonate—Following the decline in copper metal, copper carbonate was reduced 2c. per pound, and newly quoted at 35¾c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 37¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Copper Chloride—Cupric chlorides were reduced by 1½c. to 2¼c. per pound, depending on grade, following the previous week's reduction in copper metal.

Anhydrous was off 2¼c. per pound, newly quoted at 45¼c. to 45¾c. per pound, drums, works, as to quantity. Crystal dihydrate declined 1½c., and was quoted at 30¾c. per pound to 31¼c. per pound, same basis.

Dried crystalline copper chloride was reduced 1½c. per pound, and was offered last week at 39c. to 39½c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works, as to quantity. All prices were freight equalized with nearest competing producing point.

Cuprous chloride was also reduced by $2.80 per cwt., and newly quoted at $45.40 per cwt., drums, quantities of fifty drums or more, f.o.b. works.

Copper Hydrate—Effective last week, copper hydrate was reduced 2c. per pound as a result of lower copper metal. Hydrate was priced at 52½c. to 53c. per pound, drums, freight allowed east of the Mississippi, as to quantity.

Copper Sulfate—Following earlier reductions in crystal, USP and tribasic copper sulfate as a result of the 4-cent decline in copper metal the previous week, monohydrated copper sulfate was reduced $1.25 per hundred pounds last week.

Monohydrated copper sulfate was newly listed at $23.75 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $24.50 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Phosphorus Compounds — Phosphorus chlorides and sulfides continued to move quietly to consumers in small quantities. Prices for these specialty products continued steady, and no fluctuation was anticipated for the near future.

Soda Ash—Demand for light ash remained active for use in aluminum, paper, and phosphate production. Dense ash moved in routine fashion to the glass industry, and business for that end use was described as slightly off.

Soda, Caustic—There appeared to be plenty of material around to fill consumer needs. The amplitude of the supply has been held primarily due to capacity production of chlorine.

The rayon industry increased its orders slightly, in keeping with a normal upturn in tire cord and staple output at this time of year. Paper industry demand was strong.

Sodium Chlorate—Industrial demand continued at a routine level. Agricultural inquiry was dull, in accord with the off

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 2.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 3.1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 3.3c. per lb.
  Oxide, 6½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 4.2c. per lb.
  hydrous, cryst., 4.5c. per lb.
  Sulfate, 4c. per lb.
Tin, 5¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper carbonate, 2c. per lb.
  Chloride, anhyd., 2¼c. per lb.
  cryst., dihydrate, 1½c. per lb.
  dried, 1½c. per lb.
  Hydrate, 2c. per lb.
  Sulfate, monohydrated, $1.25 per cwt.
Tungsten metal, powd., 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
102.38	102.42	101.96	100.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

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MAGNESIUM PRODUCTS

Heavy Chemicals

season. Prices were expected to hold steady for the near future.

Sodium Metal—A producer announced that tankcar quantities would be advanced 1c. per pound, effective December 10. Fused and bricks are slated to hold unchanged. The new tankcar price will be 17c. per pound, f.o.b. works.

Sodium Silicate — Liquid and solid grades are slated to be advanced by a producer January 1, 1957, on spot and contract. The move has long been expected by the trade, owing to higher soda ash costs which went into effect October 1.

Liquid 40 degree Baume silicate is scheduled to be priced at $1.20 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works, $1.55 per cwt., drums, carlots, same basis, and $1.90 to $2.40 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity, an increase of 10c. per cwt.

Liquid 47 degree Be will be increased 15c. per cwt., and will list at $1.90 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works, $2.25 per cwt., drums, carlots, same basis, and $2.95 to $3.10 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Liquid 52 degree Be will be boosted 20c. per cwt., newly quoted at $2.30 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works, $2.65 per cwt., drums, carlots, same basis, and $3 to $3.50 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Solid 1:3.2 will be raised $5 per ton, to list at $67.50 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Other producers felt that the price advances would be met, particularly in view of the higher cost of soda ash, as well as increased costs in labor, packaging and processing incurred during the past year.

Tin Chemicals—With higher tin, potassium stannate was raised to 76c. to 82.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 63.8c. to 69.2c.; stannic chloride, 85.6c. to 86.6c.; stannic oxide, $1.16½ to $1.17½; anhydrous stannous chloride, $1 $1.495; hydrous crystals, 87c. to 88c., and sulfate, $1.051 to $1.071.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—The war scare in the Middle East had profound influence on trading during the week, and sent copper quotations sharply higher on the London market.

This caused strength on the domestic scene, and recently lowered primary producers' quotations were firm at 36c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

The Suez crisis, with its possibilities of blocking transport of copper through the canal, as well as possibilities of emergency need for copper for shell casings, electronic materials and other wartime requirements, was partly responsible for causing domestic scrap sellers to withdraw quotations from the market. The key reason, however, was general instability.

Lead—While domestic markets continued quiet, the Suez crisis moderately influenced trading on the London exchange during the week, and spot prices there were higher.

Mercury—Metal was largely withdrawn, owing to the war scare. Quotations were nominal at $255 per 76-lb. flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted unchanged at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits tin prices were influenced by developments in the Middle East during the week, and the market rose to $1.12 per pound spot.

There was considerable concern over the tight position of nearby, particularly in view of the possible stifling of shipments should the Suez Canal be sealed off.

A mild moderating influence was exerted by information that rioting and strikes in Singapore were at an end, and that conditions were returning to normal.

Tungsten—Metal and metal products were reduced 30c. per pound last week as a result of cheaper ore. Melting grade powder was down to $4.20 per pound of contained tungsten, drums, delivered.

Zinc—London prices rose moderately during the week in sympathy with sharply higher copper and tin quotations brought about by the Suez crisis. The domestic market was quiet and firmer.

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Jobs & People

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Dr. Donald Garrett** has been named assistant manager of the American Potash research department at Trona, Calif., while **Stanley Cohen** has been appointed head of the new products section.

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston—**Charles M. White** has been made manager of the new Cabot sales office in Dallas, Tex.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Joseph N. Mamola** has been placed in charge of the new Celanese chemical sales office in Detroit, Mich. **H. B. Bartley, jr.,** has been named to head up a new chemical sales office in Wilmington, Del.

Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston—**Charles K. Leveck** has been elected president and general manager of Consolidated Rendering, succeeding **Leon E. Smith** who has been made chairman of the board.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Glenn E. Prielipp** has been added to Dow's ion exchange sales staff.

Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago—**Arnold R. Wolff** has been elected president of Enterprise Paint, succeeding **J. H. Lawson** who has assumed the newly-created post of vice-chairman of the board of directors.

Grove Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.— **Dr. D. M. Green** has been named director of research for Grove Laboratories.

Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Dr. Hans K. W. Eckoldt** has been appointed associate patent counsel for Mobay.

Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, N. J.—**Frederick F. B. Hare** has been named Ortho's eastern regional manager.

Smith-Rowland Company, Norfolk, Va.—**J. L. Gavaza,** who has been in charge of the Smith-Rowland office at Lynn, Mass., has become manager of the firm, succeeding **Russell Spivey** who has been shifted to the parent Smith-Douglass Company as Norfolk division fertilizer sales manager.

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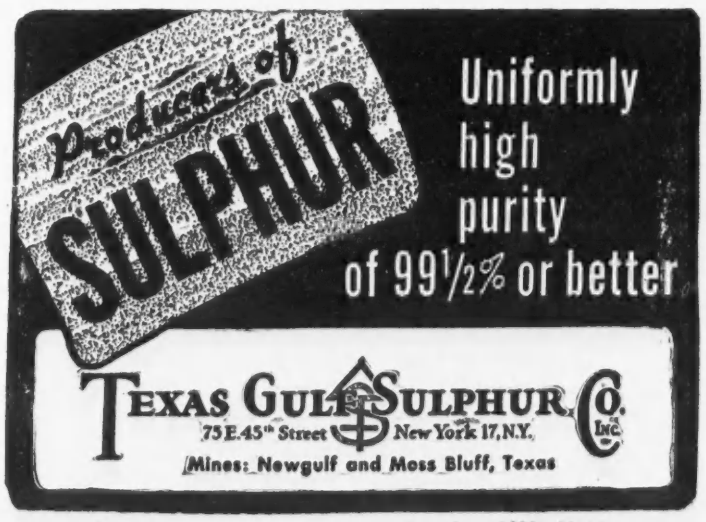
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	CL Returnable Drums	100 lbs.	2.25
Star—42° Baume, 1:2.5	STC	100 lbs.	1.90
	CL Returnable Drums	100 lbs.	2.25
Seal—47° Baume, 1:2.9	STC	100 lbs.	2.25
	CL Returnable Drums	100 lbs.	2.60
RU—52° Baume, 1:2.4	STC	100 lbs.	2.30
	CL Returnable Drums	100 lbs.	2.65
C—60° Baume, 1:2.0	STC	100 lbs.	2.95
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Note: STC = Sellers Tank Cars
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Aliphatic Organics

Butadiene was identified last week as the limiting factor in production of synthetic rubber currently being consumed in automotive manufacture. Producers were pushing development of additional production facilities, which were expected to restore equilibrium to this market by next April or thereabouts. Demand by the car makers was exerting heavy pressure. The new 14-inch tires were requiring slightly more rubber than the old standard type. Other considerable automotive uses were rubber hose connections, weather stripping for doors and windows, foam rubber going into upholstery and insulating material for wiring.

The auto industry was also consuming increasing amounts of the monomer and certain copolymers of methyl methacrylate, which in turn was buoying the market for acetone and glacial methacrylic acid. The acid, quoted last week for the first time at prices 7½ cents per pound below the former level in carlots and, in tanklots, 9½ cents per pound lower than any price previously available, was moving in extremely heavy volume.

Acetone was in very delicate balance last week. Supply was generally adequate, but there were delays in shipment at some points. Production was diminished moderately, the more marginal operations having been curtailed in some instances and temporarily halted in others. Production volume of methyl methacrylate was regarded by some sources as the dominant influence in the acetone market at present.

Formic acid figured in a notably stable market. The textile and leather industries were providing good support, concentrating a heavy volume of trade in New England. There were substantial imports, but the domestic market was not appreciably affected. Consumers were inclined to keep open the more reliable domestic channels of supply. Some of those who in former years relied heavily on foreign sources of supply were caught desperately short when World War II and the Korean conflict isolated them from those sources. Imported material was, therefore, getting little demand in spite of a decided price advantage that was current.

Isopropyl alcohol was moving very well, buoyed by heavy demand for manufacture of acetone by the fermentation process. Producers laid heavy emphasis on the fact that isopropyl was moving in volume into a highly diversified market, however, and was in nowise dominated by market conditions for acetone.

Pentaerythritol was traded in a stable market, which was in contrast to the unsteady condition of the market for glycerine. Penta has not been changed pricewise for a year or two.

Molasses prices crept to new highs last week. Both New York and New Orleans quotations were now more than double what they had been at the beginning of the current calendar year. The price advantage for molasses for feed had disappeared at many points, and farmers, ranchers and some of the larger feed mixers were putting up stiff resistance. Several dealers had withdrawn temporarily from the New Orleans blackstrap market.

Blackstrap was quoted 1 cent per gallon higher at New Orleans. While the minimum quotation at New York was not changed, the range was extended upwards in some instances.

Acetone—Supply and demand were in delicate balance last week. Supply was adequate generally, but there were occasional reports of delay in shipments. The balance was that close.

Production was off moderately. This was due apparently to curtailment or interruption of some higher cost operations, producers said. Price and costs of production were in such relation that some of the more marginal production would not offer very attractive possibilities, industry sources said.

No soft spots have shown up in this market for several months.

One trade source said it appeared at this time that the pivotal influence on the acetone market was production volume of methyl methacrylate, the monomer and some copolymers of which have been moving into automotive production in increasingly heavy volume.

PriceTrends

Advanced
Molasses, New Orleans, 1c. per gal.

Reduced
Acid, Methacrylic, glacial, 7½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
130.38	130.46	130.32	130.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvent uses continued to take substantial volume of acetone. The market was getting firm support also in the form of demand for use in manufacture of acetic acid, explosives and other chemicals produced from acetic acetate and paint removers.

Butadiene—Availability of butadiene was identified last week as the current limiting factor on production of tires and other rubber components used in manufacture of automotive units and, consequently, as the limiting factor on movement of styrene monomer through automotive outlets.

The pressure on supplies was expected to be balanced by next April or thereabouts by the coming on stream of additional production facilities. Completion of these new facilities was being pushed last week.

How well the new cars would sell was anybody's guess, but the industry was carrying out plans for very substantial production. This, in turn, was maintaining heavy pressure on butadiene and other chemicals required in production of tires, foam rubber for upholstery, hose connections, wire insulation, weather stripping for doors and windows and other rubber applications that figure in automotive manufacture.

Butyl Alcohols—Secondary butyl, moving independently of other butyl alcohols, was unchanged in market position last week. Demand and supply were well balanced. Volume was not particularly large, but it was steady and up to producers' expectations.

A minor but stable market was being sustained by demand for dehydrogenation of secondary butyl for production of methyl ethyl ketone.

Formaldehyde—Volume was steady at a high level last week. The market was very stable.

While demand for use in manufacture of plywood was off somewhat in recent months, formaldehyde has been moving well into manufacture of formaldehyde-urea and other resins. The furniture business has been sustaining heavy demand for this material, as well.

Formic Acid—Volume of trade was sustained at about the same level reported in recent months. Demand was steady. Market conditions generally were stable.

Imported material was being offered currently at prices well below the domestic market, but this material to date had made no appreciable inroads in domestic trade, producers reported. Consumers were hesitant about isolating themselves from more dependable US sources of supply. Many of them who had in former years come to depend heavily on foreign supply sources got burned when World War II and the Korean conflict cut off their supply channels.

The most recent available figures from the Census Bureau indicated that imports amounted to 764,803 pounds in the first eight months of the current calendar year, including 279,550 pounds in the first three calendar months, 124,030 pounds in April, 176,629 pounds in May, 56,515 pounds in June, 94,049 pounds in July and 34,030 pounds in August.

In the same eight months, domestic production amounted to a total of 10,278,658 pounds, according to figures published by the Tariff Commission. The total included 1,374,827 pounds produced in January, 1,281,181 pounds in February, 1,428,934 pounds in March, 1,475,090 pounds in April, 1,472,837 pounds in May, 1,166,740 pounds in June, 1,099,334 pounds in July and 979,715 pounds produced in August.

The most important sources of demand were use of acid in tanning and dyeing

leather and in dyeing and finishing textile goods. This led to a heavy concentration of trade in the New England states.

In the aggregate, a diverse group of smaller volume uses was giving good support to this market, among them use as a coagulant in the manufacture of rubber, as an intermediate in the manufacture of drugs, fumigants and catalysts and many others.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Demand was very firm last week.

A substantial part of sales volume was attributable to heavy demand for manufacture of acetone by the fermentation process. Acetone, in turn, was moving well into production of methyl methacrylate, in particular, and of acetic acid, acetic acetate and paint removers, as well as finding a good market in general solvent uses.

Producers, however, were emphatic in making the point that the alcohol was by no means dominated by market conditions of acetone or any other single outlet. This alcohol is extremely versatile, they said, and its big volume markets were several and very highly diversified.

General solvent uses were providing strong market support.

Methacrylic Acid—Demand was very heavy last week as glacial acid became available in bulk at 9½c. per pound below previous minimum quotations. The price on purchases in truckloads and carlots was reduced 7½c. per pound last Monday, and, for the first time, a price for tanklots was separately quoted. Tanklots were priced at 2c. per pound less than carlots and truckloads.

The manufacturers were able to reduce prices and list a separate quotation for purchases in tanklots, they stated, on the basis of a considerable increase noted recently in volume of trade.

A related development was heavy demand in the automotive industry for methyl methacrylate, for the monomer and certain of the copolymers.

The acid was being used in volume in copolymers providing a product that can be vulcanized with metallic oxides without resort to sulfur. It was finding a market also for use to increase mechanical stability of polymer emulsions to improve adhesion and increase resistance to attack by oils and as an intermediate in manufacture of glycol dimethacrylates and other special esters.

Methyl Methacrylate—The automotive industry was making increasingly heavy demand on the monomer and certain of the copolymers.

Volume of trade was by now grown to major market proportions and was regarded as a dominant influence on the market for acetone, which was required for production of methyl methacrylate. This item was also a mainstay in the currently rapid development of the market for glacial acetic acid.

Molasses—Prices crept still higher and by last week were more than double what they had been at the beginning of the calendar year at both New York and New Orleans. The price advantage for molasses had disappeared at many points. Increased price resistance among the larger feed mixers was noted. Farmers and ranchers were in many cases sitting tight. Livestock feeders were substituting other feeds for molasses.

Several distributors had withdrawn temporarily from the New Orleans blackstrap market, where the predominant price was 24c. per gallon. Quotations ranged from 23c. to 25c. per gallon at New Orleans, compared to 22c. to 24c. per gallon the

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Dry Point, °C	190	223
Specify Gravity, 20/20 °C	0.833	0.839
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.432	1.439
Color, APHA	10	10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F	190	210

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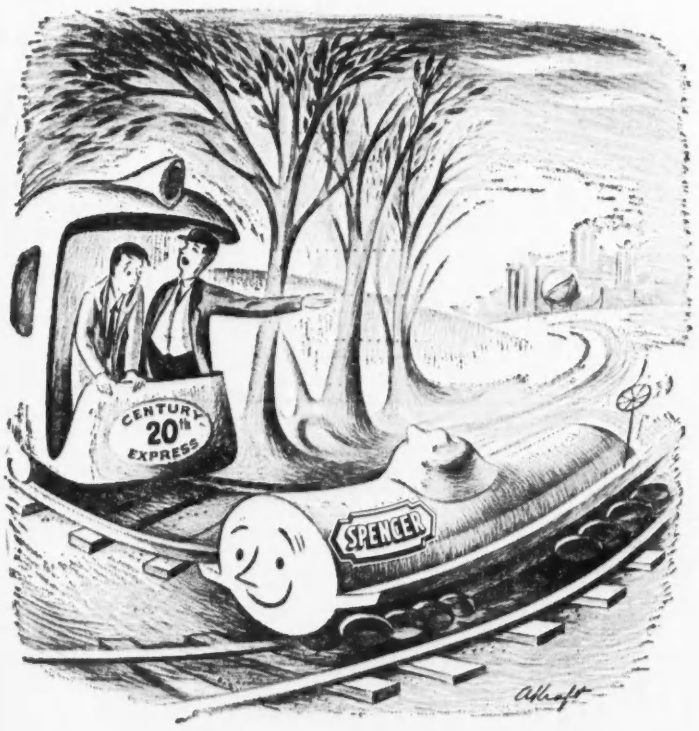

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Aliphatic Organics

previous week. Demand was slow to moderate. Supply was adequate.

Louisiana blackstrap was now coming into the market in heavy volume. It was bringing a price of 24c. per gallon, top.

The New York blackstrap price was quoted last week in a range from 24c. to 25c. per gallon. It had been a flat 24c. per gallon in the week previous. There demand was moderate and supplies adequate.

Pentaerythritol—Demand was holding up steadily, and trade was carried on in about the same volume reported in several recent months. The market was notably stable, in sharp contrast to that for glycerine, which was still fluctuating to adjust to the latest price reductions.

Penta and glycerine were evenly priced until recently. Glycerine has been reduced, however, while penta quotations have not been changed during the past year or two.

Trichloroethylene — Domestic production in the month of July fell off to 21,824,536 pounds, according to figures recently compiled by the Tariff Commission. It had amounted to 30,156,721 pounds in the previous month, the commission reported.

Triethylene Glycol — Production in calendar year 1955 came to a total of 18,876,000 pounds, according to a compilation released recently by the Tariff Commission. Volume of sales in the same period added up to 15,037,000 pounds with a value of $2,734,000, the commission reported.

Vinyl Acetate—Production during calendar year 1955 came to a total of 133,674,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. Figures representing total volume of sales during the same period were not made available.

Radiation Lab in Texas Approaches Completion Date

The hottest "hot lab" in the world will be completed at Southwest Research Institute San Antonio, Tex. before the end of the year.

The $625,000 facility will be used to determine the effect of radiation on hydrocarbon materials for Pratt & Whitney as a part of that company's nuclear aircraft propulsion program. Dr. Harold Vagtborg, president of the research institute said that every safety factor and precaution have been incorporated in the plans.

Sixteen-Cent Castor

—*Continued from page 4*

ily dehiscent bean than was already available, development of hybrids which are indehiscent, higher yielding and more suitable for mechanical harvesting have cleared the way for commercial development.

Higher yields and more economical mechanical harvesting of beans opens the way for a substantial domestic production of castor oil based on home grown beans.

Should such a stabilized domestic market come about, the position would benefit:—Makers of sebacic acid-based vinyl plasticizers and coatings materials for which dehydrated castor oil is required.

Manufacturers of resins, lubricants, and textile processors and sulfonators.

Research work on synthetic lubricants based on sebacic acid esters, including diisocyanate reaction with castor oil.

Production of byproduct castor pomace which, should large tonnages become available, would be a potential source of low-cost industrial protein.

Cobalt Drug Rules

—*Continued from page 4*

chloride, or more than 2.5 milligrams of cobalt in the form of salts per dosage unit.

If the labeling of the preparation suggests the administration of more than fifteen milligrams of cobalt in the form of any of its salts—for example, more than sixty milligrams of cobalt chloride per 24-hour period—then the preparation is to be regarded as a new drug and subject to the new drug provisions of the law.

A number of restrictions as to the labeling of the preparations are contained in the FDA's statement of general policy which was published in the *Federal Register*, October 27.

Methanol Expansion

—*Continued from page 3*

effort to satisfy growing demand for the versatile chemical, the company resumed making methanol at its plant at Belle, W. Va., which pioneered the commercial production of synthetic methanol over twenty-five years ago.

Methanol is the raw material for duPont's "Zerone" antirust antifreeze. It has hundreds of other uses, including those of ingredient for aviation and automotive fuel, solvent in the explosives, leather, photographic, petroleum and finishes industries, and as an intermediate for plasticizers, pharmaceuticals and many other chemical products.

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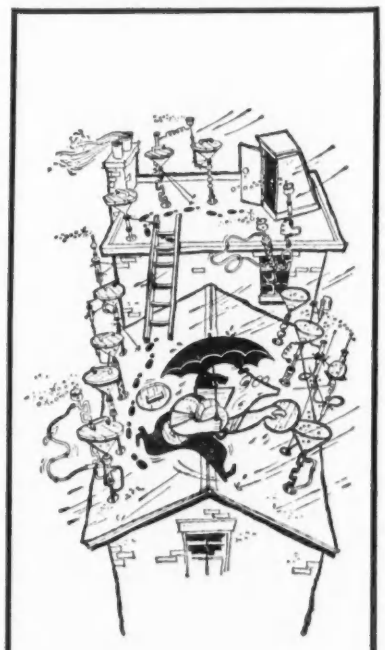

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Agricultural Chemicals

The market continued to show no particular movement last week, producers and dealers reported. Two price shifts were noted:—a pesticide which advanced because of rising production costs, and the other, tankage out of Chicago, which declined 25 cents per unit to the $5 level of the New York listing. The pesticide, aldrin, will advance in price on January 1. The new listing, 10 cents higher than previous, will be 90 cents per pound at carload levels and 95 cents per pound at less than carload levels. This is the first time the material has advanced in price since it was placed on the market six years ago. Pesticides on the whole, dealers here reported, have been showing some movement in strength in the exports market, with interest being shown in both South America and Africa.

A heavy Belgian contract for shipment of ammonium sulfate to Red China has aroused American producers. The contract, for 400,000 tons of material, was so large that the Belgians, unable to supply it with their own supplies, had to buy throughout Europe and behind the Iron Curtain to fill the contract. American dealers, with an excessive quantity of material glutting the market, noted that the sale of a mere 100,000 tons of domestic ammonium sulfate would go far toward relievin the spot situation.

A report in a German language chemical paper noted that German insecticides have softened in market tone. According to the report, prices have gone down about ten percent since 1952. Broken down, this figure includes about seventy-five percent that are about thirteen percent cheaper and twelve percent that have remained at about the same price level they stood at in 1952. About eleven percent rose in price during the past years.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
108.16	108.19	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—A major contract between Belgian dealers in ammonium sulfate and Red China has aroused American producers, reports from local dealers have noted. The contract, signed recently for 400,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, is far more than the Belgians themselves could supply. In their foraging through Europe for the material to fulfill their contractual obligations, they have given that market a good position due to the sudden heavy demand. This situation contrasts with the position of the American market which for some time has had an excess of material. One local dealer noted that if even 100,00 tons could be unloaded, the situation here would be relieved. The factor most grating to American dealers is that they themselves, due to government regulations, cannot deal with countries behind the curtain.

Animal Proteins—Tankage out of Chicago brought the only price change to this market last week, dealers reported. The new listing, $5 per unit ton, is 25c. less than previously listed. The New York price for this material stood at the earlier listing, also $5. Blood held with both Chicago and New York prices steady at $5.25; bonemeal remained unchanged at the $60 level it has held for some weeks, and nitrogenous tankage stayed within its $3 to $4 range.

Nitrogen Solution—This material, which advanced to $1.14 per unit on October 1, continues at that listing. A further price rise is not expected until January 1 when the listing should move up again to a $1.20 per unit spot quote.

Phosphates—Production of normal phosphatic material during August amounted to 88,073 short tons as compared with the 77,238 produced in July and the 98,008 short tons produced in August of the year previous. The reasons for the production cuts this year as compared to last year is reflected in stocks on hand at the beginning of the month, totaling 211,534 short tons at the end of August and 203,570 short tons at the end of July, as compared with the August, 1955, stockpile of 186,555 short tons. Shipments for this period amounted to 43,998 short tons for August, 47,099 for July and 45,109 short tons for August, 1955. Material used in reporting plants amounted to 45,202 short tons in August, 27,633 short tons in July and 44,-143 short tons in August, 1955.

Pesticides

Aldrin—A major producer advanced the price of this insecticide by 10c. per pound, effective January 1, is was announced last week. The new listing will be 90c. per pound in drums at car load levels and 95c. per pound at less than car load levels. This is the first time the price of aldrin has been advanced since the material was placed on the market six years ago. The market condition for the insecticide has been, for the most part, an easy one.

Aldrin is used to control soil insects, cotton pests, grasshoppers and other insects attacking agricultural crops.

Fertilizer Shipments: 1954 and 1947

Following are data compiled by the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Census in the 1954 Census of Manufacturers. The fertilizers industry represent manufacturing establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers from one or more fertilizer materials produced in the same establishment. The fertilizers mixing-only industry represents manufacturing establishments primarily engaged in mixing fertilizers from purchased fertilizer materals.

Product	1954 Production for all purposes (Short tons)	1954 Total shipments Quantity (Short tons)	1954 Total shipments Value ($1,000)	1947 Production for all Purposes (Short tons)	1947 Total shipments Quantity (Short tons)	1947 Total shipments Value ($1,000)
Fertilizers, total	.....	.....	855,196	.....	.....	467,583
Mixed fertilizers, complete and incomplete	.....	.....	707,444	.....	.....	377,523
Complete mixtures (grades guaranteeing N, P_2O_5, and K_2O)	13,581,033	13,534,479	602,560	10,722,934	10,469,668	344,301
Incomplete mixtures, grades guaranteed:						
N and P_2O_5	856,939	669,593	44,999	405,811	316,401	14,591
P_2O_5 and K_2O	778,051	772,270	35,439	453,047	485,944	13,001
N and K_2O	140,956	162,966	8,306	60,260	60,406	2,860
N, P_2O_5, of K_2O	119,878	118,613	4,129	.....	.....	2,770
Mixed fertilizers, complete and incomplete	.....	.....	12,011	.....	.....	....
Fertilizer materials of organic origin	.....	.....	12,535	.....	.....	3,472
Processed tankage	90,126	92,106	4,547	.....	150,075	3,472
Activated sewage sludge[14]	323,351	316,078	6,768	.....		
Other natural fertilizer materials[15]						
Fertilizer materials of organic origin, not specified by kind	.....	.....	1,220	.....	.....	.....

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Obituaries

Dr. Fritz Hofmann

Dr. Fritz Hofmann, inventor of synthetic rubber in 1909, died October 31 in Hanover, Germany. He was ninety years old.

Dr. Hoffmann and several associates began experimenting with the means of making synthetic rubber from coal in Germany in 1906, but the cost of the first rubber so produced three years later, was prohibitive.

In 1926 when the first formal announcement of his discovery was made it was admitted that "rubber from coal is still strictly on a laboratory basis."

In November, 1928, Dr. Hofmann read a paper on the processes used in synthetic rubber manufacture before the conference delegates at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Augustus DeVos

Augustus DeVos, president of Breinig Brothers, Inc., Hoboken, N. J., died October 31 in New York. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. DeVos joined Breinig Brothers in 1933 as general manager. He became president in 1941.

A member of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Mr. DeVos served as president of the group during 1943-44. He was the regional vice-president for the New York area of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Howard V. Phillips

Howard V. Phillips, vice-president in charge of merchandising for the manufacturing division of McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated, died October 31 in Fairfield, Conn. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Phillips joined McKesson in 1928 as advertising manager and was the company's secretary in 1931-33. He was appointed vice-president in 1945.

W. Gerard Tatlock

W. Gerard Tatlock, president of Pope-Gray, Inc., Clifton, N. J., manufacturers of printers' ink and varnishes, died October 26 in Summit, N. J. He was forty-seven years old.

Mr. Tatlock became associated with Pope & Gray in 1931. In 1944 he was elected vice-president, and last year, he was made president.

Dr. Leslie H. Backer, professor emeritus and former head of the department of chemistry at Stevens Institute of Technology, died October 27 in Summit, N. J. He was seventy-one years old.

Julio G. Bejarano, manager of Shell Chemical Corporation's Denver, Colo., plant, died October 24 in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

James A. Broadbent, an engineer with M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, died October 30 in South Africa. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Broadbent was with Kellogg for thirty-five years and at the time of his death was engaged in the construction of a Kellogg oil refinery.

Hiram Ward Camp, a retired director of Cities Service Oil Company, New York, died October 29 in Bernice, Okla. He was seventy-two years old.

Charles H. Hughes, founder and retired president of Hughes By-Product Coke Oven Corporation, New York, died October 28 in Glen Ridge, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old.

Alfred Butler Van Liew, New Jersey lawyer and former vice-president of Martin-Dennis Chemical Company, Bloomfield, N. J., died October 20 in Geneva, Ill. He was eighty years old.

Paint Making Plants

—Continued from page 5

exclusively on whether the price or service can be produced cheaper outside the government. As a general guide, the policy was adopted that the apparent cost of a particular product or service will not be a deciding factor where adequate competition exists. This policy was decided upon for the following reasons:

"1. The cost of government operations are not comparable with corresponding business costs. The government, for example, pays no income taxes and operates its own tax-free facilities, thereby keeping costs down.

"2. Government accounts are not kept in the same manner as business accounts, so that a comparison of the operating costs of government versus business, for example, is not only difficult but often misleading.

"3. Above all, the decision whether to continue or discontinue a government activity solely on an apparent cost basis runs counter to our concept that the government has ordinarily no right to compete in a private enterprise economy."

Printing Ink Cited

As an example of a type of activity which it was decided should be continued by the government because it was in the national interest, the memorandum cited the case of printing ink manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was stated that this activity was considered necessary to insure quality control and to protect against the counterfeiting of currency.

The memorandum continued:

"To date the results of the program demonstrate that the administration is providing new business for private firms instead of competing with them; is restoring government facilities to local and state tax rolls instead of using tax-free facilities; is concentrating on its major tasks of government such as defense, security, and welfare, instead of such secondary activities as coffee roasting, biscuit baking, and ice cream production.

"The next goal:—to review the 'services' performed by civilian agencies, such as laundries, commercial photography, custodial services, duplicating and photostating services, and others to determine which could be handled competitively by private business. As in the past, the criterion will be:—is it in the public interest?"

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumers of textile and leather chemicals increased demand for prompt requirements last week and more interest was noted for future delivery. Market continued on a firm basis. Quotations were unchanged and steady for the entire list. Withdrawals of chemicals continued in good volume against current contracts and demand for spot delivery also was quite active. Sizing materials also commanded increased inquiry for prompt and later needs. Trading in potato starch was more active for prompt delivery and production has been stepped to cover current contracts. Inquiry for Siamese tapioca flour improved for future delivery, while business in Brazilian flour has been severely affected by the high cost and scarcity of offers for shipment.

Tanners interest in tanning material replacements showed some improvement, but trading was still light and confined to nearby shipment. Shipments remained unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of primary markets.

Cattle hide and kip sides leathers production in August was indicated at 2,228,000, compared with 1,731,000 in July by Tanners Council, while calf and kip skins amounted to 668,000 in August against 496,000 in July; goat and kid skins, 2,018,000 against 1,797,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,578,000 against 1,777,000. Totals for the first 6 months in 1956 (January-June inclusive) were reported as follows:—Cattle hide and kip side leathers, 13,374,000; calf and whole kip skins, 4,599,000; goat and kid skins, 13,623,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 13,801,000.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
108.55	108.55	107.71	106.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Good volume of business was reported for spot and later requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was fairly active for spot and prompt requirements. Prices were without change.

Sodium Ferrocyanide—Moderate demand was noted for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and extended for early next year delivery. Also for potassium ferrocyanide.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Buying interest continued quite active for actual needs.

Sulfonated Oils — Prices were unchanged, reflecting the steadiness of basic oils.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take sizable quantities for nearby delivery. All grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was held at $9.28 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.02; dark canary, $9.12, and white, $8.86, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Business was quite active. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was increased 4,361,000 bushels to 50,022,000 bushels for the week ended October 26, compared with 22,791,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Improved trading was noted for prompt delivery, as a result of recent sharp price decline. Flake was held at $1.70 to $1.72 per pound and powder, $1.74 to $1.76, spot as to quantity. Stocks of technical continued light and were firmly held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during September totaled 12,813,000 pounds, compared with 9,095,000 pounds in September last year and the 1950-54 average of 11,610,000 pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Quantities used for freezing, drying, and immediate consumption were all larger than a year earlier.

Egg solids production totaled 1,315,000 pounds in September against 1,281,000 pounds in September last year and the 1950-54 average of 1,534,000 pounds. September production consisted of 204,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 422,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 689,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during September last year consisted of 35,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 761,000 pounds of dried albumen and 485,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg output during September totaled 7,406,000 pounds, compared with 5,328,000 pounds, September last year and the 1950-54 average of 7,561,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 16 million pounds during September, compared with a decrease of 25 million pounds in September 1955 and the 1951-55 average of 23 million pounds.

Egg Yolk—Business was quite active for prompt delivery. Export interest also was fairly active. Stocks for spot delivery were unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, as to quantity. Yolk production for September totaled 689,000 pounds, against 485,000 pounds, September last year.

Potato Starch—Trading was more active for prompt delivery, with sales reported at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less 25 points for shipment to Virginia southward destinations. Inquiry for forward delivery improved but grinders were not inclined to book business far ahead. Stocks on spot were steady and held at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Idaho starch was maintained at 6¼c. per pound, not 6c., carlots, f.o.b. mills. Shipments to eastern points were available at 75 points less. Interest in Dutch starch was limited and shipments were nominal at about 7½c., carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Consuming demand was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Stocks on spot were unchanged. Raw was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Interest was active for Siamese flour for forward delivery. Medium flour for prompt shipment was quoted at 5.4c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to quality; A grade 5.9c. to 6c. and AAA 6.4c. to 6½c., same basis. Offers of high grade Brazilian flour continued light and market was merely nominal around 10c. to 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment as to seller.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipments continued light. Market was unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was restricted to nearby shipment. Quotations were held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans — Market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Genuine J1 was quoted at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho—Trading was confined to nearby shipment. Primary market remained unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Offers for shipment were limited and well held at the recent price advance. Beards were maintained at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock; cups, $64 per ton, same basis and extract, 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Conditions were unchanged and steady. Trading was reported spotty. Shipments were well held at former levels. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipments and merchantable at $91 to $92. East African extract was unchanged at 9⅞c., and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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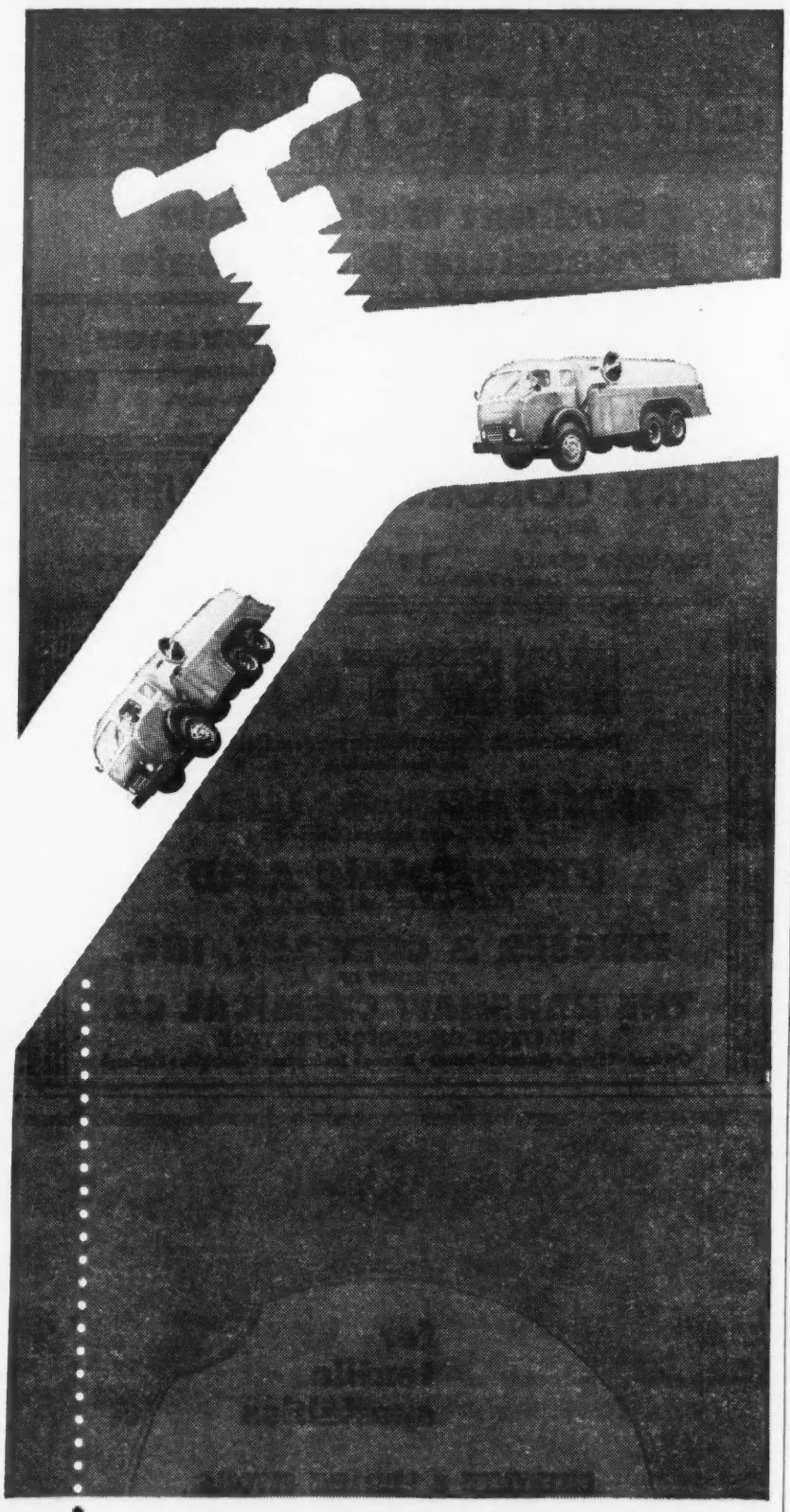

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Balance of the naphthalene market through the fourth quarter depended on volume of activity in hardgoods, producers said, and the scales might be tipped either way. As of last week, manufacture of automotive units and hardgoods generally had picked up smartly. If sales justify the acceleration in production, trade sources said, naphthalene would move in good volume to alkyd resins via phthalic anhydride. There was a substantial surplus of crude material to be moved, however. Producers were still operating with heavy inventories.

A group representing the chief naphthalene producers in Western Germany announced that a new process that obtains higher yields assured production —on their part alone—far in excess of US demands for imported material. Consumption of naphthalene for European manufacture of phthalic anhydride failed to live up to expectations, with the result that naphthalene went soft in Europe and was abundantly available for export. It has continued to come in here in good volume on contract, but the spot market for imports has long been dead.

Consumers had bought up benzol ahead of production at most points, through November as a rule, and were asking suppliers to send along any additional material that might be available.

Toluol was said to be in the best condition attained in a long time, particularly with respect to cokeoven output in the east, where petroleum producers were marketing under a severe price handicap. While some trade sources were unequivocally optimistic, others reported the market for toluol has eased generally. Demand was strong and inventories were still within reason, but production was coming in extremely fast.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 4 would amount to 101.0 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to output of 2,486,000 tons of steel. That figure compared with steel production of 2,491,000 tons in the week previous, 2,506,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,400,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

Basic Products

Benzol—Perfect balance was reported at all points last week, with trade brisk and volume big. As recently as two weeks ago, customers were ordering their full quota and asking for delivery of whatever additional material might be available. They had been ordering that way for three months now, ever since the summer steel strike exhausted stocks of benzol. Producers said the strength of this market would surely hold undiminished at least through the balance of the current calendar year.

At the heart of the heavy demand was reviving automotive production, the lack of which had hurt this market in the second and third calendar quarters. How well they would sell, nobody knew, but Detroit was manufacturing in high gear. This was expected to take up the slack in demand for rubber abruptly. It was noted that virtually all the rubber companies were stepping up capacity.

Naphthalene — Unprecedented heavy production and the easier tone of recent months in the trade for phthalic anhydride, on which business for naphthalene was now almost entirely dependent, remained something of a problem for producers. Industrial activity was seasonally strong, however, and the situation was far from critical at this point.

Importers, in spite of the price reduction of last summer, were unable to move much if any material on the spot market.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 4 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	967,535
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,198,280
Benzol	gals.	3,682,877
Coaltar	gals.	18,102,274
Creosote oil	gals.	702,243
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,916,958
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	14,045
Toluol	gals.	811,481
Xylol	gals.	234,081

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
115.56	115.56	115.53	114.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

General industrial activity, typified by the hard goods manufacturers that provide the bulk of the market for phthalic via alkyd resins, would determine the demand curve for naphthalene in the fourth quarter, trade sources believed.

Long-term contract customers for imported material were reassured of adequate supplies for years to come, even allowing for marked increase in demand. The chief producing group in Western Germany announced that a new process that obtains better yields would enable them to produce about 187,391,000 pounds of naphthalene in the current calendar year. US imports from all sources were 122,571,359 pounds in 1955. They amounted to 55,929,906 pounds through the first eight months of 1956.

Total output of Western Europe through 1956 was estimated at 464,606,200 pounds.

Late last year and early in 1956, it appeared that the mushroom growth of phthalic anhydride production facilities in Europe would preempt naphthalene that had been moving into this country. The market for phthalic did not live up to expectations, however. Phthalic ran to surplus in Europe, and the European naphthalene market softened up late in the spring and through this past summer.

The actual balance of supply and demand for naphthalene in Europe was not as bad as it appeared, producers declared. Traders were extremely cautious on account of speculative factors, chiefly the threat of glutting posed by Iron Curtain production. To date, this material had not moved across into Western Europe in significant volume, but the threat was there. Producers said that, conservatively estimated, there was about 44,092,000 pounds of Russian naphthalene that might be loaded on the Western European market on short notice.

Toluol—Demand was quite strong, particularly for cokeoven output in the east, where the 2c. per gallon differential for petroleum source material was pretty well cutting the oil people out of the market. Trade was on the whole definitely improved and was regarded as healthy in view of the extremely heavy rate of production.

In accordance with another view, however, trade in the Chicago and Pittsburgh areas had eased off since the flurry that followed the summer steel strike and was now a bit loose in those areas.

Generally speaking, the inventory position was relatively good.

Revival of automotive production was toning up the trade more than anything else, contributing to what was described as the greatest volume of trade in toluol in a long time. Avgas and other premium fuels were soaking up surplus material, preventing any really soft spots from showing up.

Intermediates

Resorcinol—Facilities were in operation seven days per week in a nip and tuck race to meet consumer requirements. In view of this effort and plans to bring new production facilities on stream in December, it was anticipated that a shortage would be forestalled.

Over-all trade had been depressed slightly by the cutback in rubber consumption for automotive production, since the chief outlet for resorcinol was still for use as a rubber adhesive in tires. This segment of the market had picked up in the past two months, however, and was now limited only by availability of butadiene. New butadiene facilities would be in operation soon and were expected

Coal Chemicals

to increase supply sufficiently to meet demand by about next April.

Even during the letdown in auto production, however, resorcinol was in good demand. Over-all volume was stabilized by sales of resorcinol for adhesive use in manufacture of corrugated paper boxes. Pharmaceutical uses were supplying a relatively small, but stable volume of business.

Styrene Monomer—Demand in October was stronger than it had been in most other months of 1956, producers reported. Requirements of the automotive industry for use in tires, foam rubber for upholstery and other applications was picking up and was expected to reach a high in about two months. Volume moving into synthetic rubber outlets was now limited only by the short supply of butadiene, one trade source reported. New production capacity for butadiene was being brought on stream as fast as possible, and it was predicted that the supply would be equal to anticipated demand by next April or thereabouts.

Tire manufacturers were acting to meet a July 1, 1957, deadline on long-term contract offers of rubber grade monomer at 12c. per pound. It was reliably reported that two major tire makers had already signed such contracts, and it was considered likely that one or two others may have signed by this time. The original proposals suggested five-year contracts, but there was some talk of one or three-year contracts. Ability of monomer producers to supply the material five years hence on today's terms was called in question in some quarters. Escalator clauses would protect the producer against abnormal inflationary pressures and tie the monomer contract price to costs of labor and fuel oil. But producers would have to absorb any increase in benzol prices, for example, and would be unable to increase their price if shortages were to complicate the problem of producing enough material to meet contract commitments.

Some sources said benzol prices would rise if Russian imports were cut off, and a war situation might bring that about.

Quantities specified as minimum purchases in these contracts have been put on the basis of percentage of trade between the parties historically.

At least one producer was renewing some old contracts, extending these into 1957. The same company had signed some 12c. contracts and had others in negotiation.

Producers were still not prepared to settle on a price for the polyester resin people who required polymer grade styrene on long-term contracts. The fact that much of this material was being absorbed captively and other factors complicated this aspect of the problem.

Union Pharmaceutical Names Barry V.P., Scientific Head

Dr. Richard Barry has been named vice-president and scientific director of Union Pharmaceutical Company, an affiliate of Schering Corporation.

Dr. Barry will develop and administer a newly-created product research, development and manufacturing department. He was transferred from the parent company, where he was manager of the pharmaceutical chemistry department.

Salk Vaccine Pricing

—*Continued from page 4*

public agencies (such as county hospitals, etc. received discounts of 50 percent plus 5 percent. Public agencies received a larger discount than retail drugstores because the drugstores could return unsold vaccine and public agencies could not. Net price to all public agencies was $7.12½ cents, less 2 percent for payment within thirty days.

"Because of the identical policies of the companies, which were accepted without question by federal purchasing officials, the federal government received no quantity discount whatever. In buying millions of dollars worth of vaccine, therefore, the federal government paid exactly the same price as a county hospital making a $10 purchase. Mr. Hovey testified that the federal government did receive quantity discounts in purchasing other commodities.

"Information developed in the subcommittee's investigation has raised a definite question as to possible violation of the antitrust laws through price fixing by companies manufacturing Salk vaccine. This information included evidence of identical bids, identical discounts, identical price changes by all companies at almost the same time, and freight arrangements which made delivered prices identical throughout the country.

"Antitrust questions appear to be presented also by the allocation system used in distributing vaccine, and by failure of the department, in some instances, to keep full and complete minutes of meetings with company officials.

"The Department of Justice conducted an investigation of an alleged price fixing conspiracy among the six manufacturers of Salk vaccine in April and May, 1955, prior to most of the events concerned in the Subcommittee's investigation, but concluded at that time that the evidence in their possession was not sufficient to bring court action.

"Officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare testified that they were not aware that Justice was investigating the alleged price fixing. A Federal statute calls for each Agency head to report to the Justice Department bids which evidence any violation of the anti-trust laws. However, identical bids received on polio vaccine were never reported to Justice."

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Intermediates

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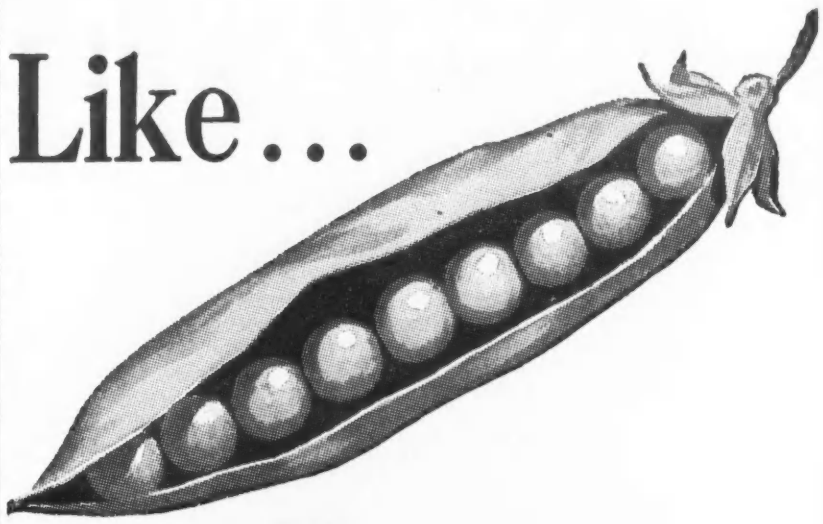

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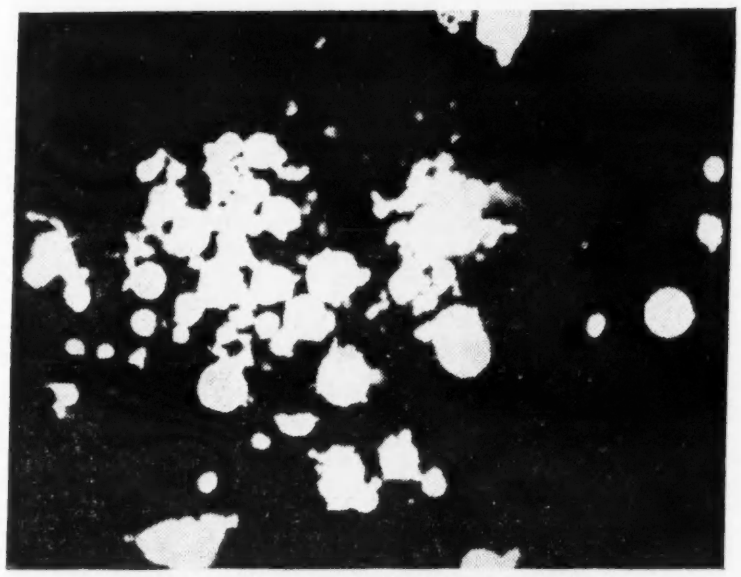

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major producer announced that a new dry form of vitamin E acetate is now available. At the same time it was reported that vitamin E (unesterified) would be reduced as would the oil form of vitamin E acetate. Reductions were instituted, it was said, in order that prices on the new dry form would be more in line with those quoted on oil forms of vitamin E. The dry E acetate was made commercially available with the hope that industry preference would be developed comparable to that held by dry vitamin A it was said.

The demand for hormones continued on an even keel. It was reported that list prices of the major hormones had been unchanged in the past two years but that large consumers were entitled to the usual discounts. Research into the chemical structure and physiological activity of a variety of hormones has stimulated interest in hormones in recent years.

Antibiotics continued to show a strong upward trend particularly as used in agriculture for the treatment of plant diseases. Tariff Commission reports showed that production of penicillin in June reached an all time high of 48,687 billion units, making a six months total of 223,524 billion units. This was a 24 percent advance over last year's comparable period.

Iodides were reported unchanged after the reduction in crude iodine prices two weeks ago. Interest was maintained at good seasonal levels on vitamins. Ascorbic acid was used in the frozen food packaging industry and the canning industry scored appreciable gains, as did niacin and niacinamide. Sulfa drugs, used increasingly in combination with antibiotics and multiple sulfa preparations, were in good demand.

It was reported that botanical drugs imported from areas in the Near East would be unaffected by the fighting there since other sources were available.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

dl-a-Tocopherol, $15.45 per kilo.
dl-a-Tocopherol acetate, $14 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
65.22	65.64	65.69	66.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ascorbic Acid—Vitamin C was in good demand. Lately, it was reported, the frozen food packaging industry and the canning industry have shown more interest. According to Tariff Commission reports this increased use resulted in a 26 percent higher output in the first half of this year over production in a comparable period in 1955.

Exports of vitamin C were up too, 73 percent over the first six months of 1955. Three-quarters of total shipments went to Canada, Mexico, Brazil, France and Switzerland.

Imported ascorbic acid was still selling under the domestic product, but it was maintained that this had not effected the markets for domestic.

Prices ranged, according to quantity, from $12 per kilo, in twenty-five to one hundred kilo lots, to $13.50 for lots of 500 grams.

Aspirin—Acetylsalicylic acid production in July totaled 50,456,924 pounds as against 49,633,162 pounds turned out in August, a Tariff Commission report revealed. Demand for aspirin was holding up well and it was felt that it would increase during the next few weeks. There was no indication of any price change for the rest of 1956. USP, 1000 pound lots were priced at 61c. per pound while the standard 30-40 mesh was ranging in price from 56c. to 58c. per pound.

Berberine—Demand was routine and supplies were quite adequate to handle current trade requirements. Berberine bisulfate was priced at $35 to $36.25 per pound. Berberine hydrochloride was in the same range.

Carotene—Carotene continued to be in good demand. b-Carotene as well as D vitamin sources scored heavily as coloring and fortifying agents in margarine manufacture in 1956. It was reported that margerine production has made a 130 percent production gain in a decade and this gain is reflected in the sales of many chemicals. It was pointed out that so far this year 300,000 pounds of coloring agents have been produced. Producers said that supplies were adequate and prices were unchanged.

Eserine—The market was rather soft for eserine salicylate and prices were ranging from $72.50 to $84 per ounce. Eserine sulfate was priced more firmly at $87.75 per ounce. Supplies were quite adequate to handle current trade requirements. Demand was steady and sales were at a low volume.

Folic Acid—Demand was strong as it has been for all of the vitamins during the past few weeks. Supplies were ample and sales were steady at a moderate volume. Folic acid in kilo lots or more was priced at $1.40 per gram.

Guar Gum—All grades of gum were in good demand. It was reported that demand for guar gum in 1957 might well exceed 50 percent since it has been used extensively in recent years in paint, petroleum and paper industries. Most of the gum used in the United States is imported from India and Pakistan where it has been cultivated for centuries as food for animals. Prices were unchanged and supplies were plentiful.

Hormones—List prices on most of the major hormones have been unchanged in over two years. However, trade sources admit that large consumers are always entitled to special discounts. Interest was moderate to good. It was said that intensive research by large manufacturers into all types of hormones has stimulated business in the past few years.

Testosterone, in 100 gram lots was quoted at 70c. per gram while testosterone proprionate was 2c. less per gram. Progesterone, same quantity, was priced at 50c. per gram while the acetate was 70c. per gram.

Inositol—Demand was moderate and supplies were quite adequate. As a recognized member of the B-complex group, inositol has several applications in the pharmaceutical industry. It is used as a lipotropic agent, either alone or with certain vitamins, and in chemical synthesis. It was pointed out that due to the fact that the inositol molecule contains six hydroxyl groups, the material lends itself very well to esterification and ether formation. Price was quoted at $4.50 per pound.

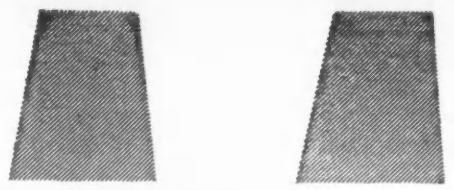
Niacin—Niacin and niacinamide continued in a steady gain attributed by producers to increased use in food products. Tariff Commission reports showed that niacin and niacinamide production in July amounted to 99,290 pounds while in August output was doubled to 204,710 pounds. Prices were unchanged and supplies were adequate to handle trade requirements.

Phloroglucinol—Technical grades were quoted at $10.45 per pound. CP material was $17.75 per pound while commercial phloroglucinol was priced at $6.40 per pound. Demand was routine and supplies were quite adequate to handle current trade requirements.

Sulfas—Sulfa drugs were in good demand and supplies were adequate. It was said that the general upward trend in demand for sulfas is the result of their use with antibiotics and multiple sulfa preparations. Tariff Commission reports revealed that June production totaled 299,000 pounds, the highest monthly production reported since June, 1954, when manufacturers turned out 315,000 pounds. Supplies were plentiful and prices were unchanged.

Thiamin—Thiamin and derivatives were in good demand last week and supplies were ample to meet current trade requirements. Tariff Commission reported that production of thiamin and derivatives amounted to 13,545 pounds in July as against 17,339 pounds in August. Prices current were unchanged.

dl-a-Tocopherol — Announcement was made by a major producer that a new dry form of vitamin E acetate is now available. The new product was said to be especially suitable in pharmaceutical tableting, dry-filled capsules and dry nutritional supplements. It is hoped that industry preference will be developed paralleling that now held for dry vitamin A. It was reported that when incorporated in dry granular multivitamin preparations, the dry E acetate disperses in milk, fruit juices and water. Potency of the dispersions is



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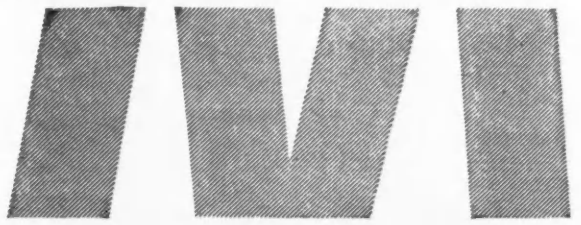

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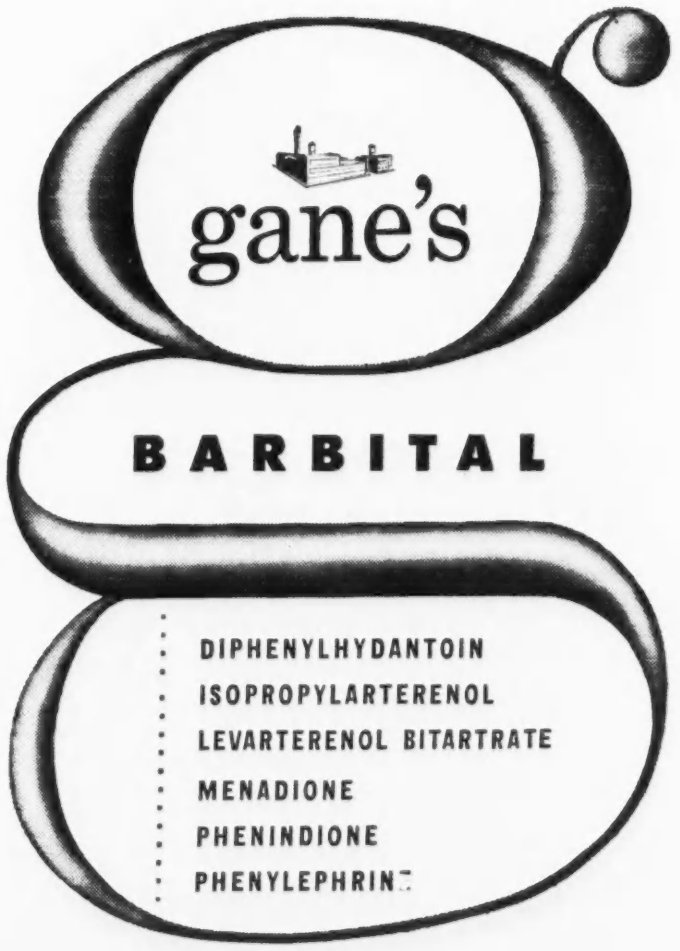

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

well retained during several days' storage, it was said.

The new product was priced at $30.50 per kilo in lots of ten kilos or more. One to nine kilo lots were quoted at $31 and less than one kilo lots were to be priced at $32 per kilo. Minimum packing was 100 grams.

The same producer announced a reduction in dl-a-tocopherol to 134.20 per kilo, 100 grams or over. The new price is $15.45 below that formerly quoted. dl-a-Tocopherol acetate was also reduced in price to $122 per kilo. This is a reduction of $14.

Botanicals

Activity in the botanicals market was moderate. It was reported that the interest usually forthcoming in early September had failed to come up to expectations. Supplies were generally good except for the few large volume domestic botanical drugs which have been in tight supply for some time. These included such items as lady's slipper root, cascara bark, and golden seal root. A dozen more that are scarce could be added to the list.

Imported botanicals like Alexandria senna leaves and henbane leaves, it was reported, would not likely be effected by the situation in Egypt since other sources are available and other ports of export can be used. In most cases, imported botanicals are available from varied sources and supplies are generally adequate.

Interest in all grades of tragacanth gum as well as Karaya was good. The latter is used extensively in the processing of food, in cosmetics and in the processing of textiles.

Gentian Root—Demand was moderate and supplies were said to be adequate. Root was quoted at 23c. per pound while ground gentian was 27c. as was powdered gentian. Sales were steady at a low volume.

Gum Karaya—NF powdered, No. 1 was currently priced at 45c. per pound as was the No. 2 grade. No. 3 grades were listed at 40c. Supplies were quite adequate to handle current trade requirements and demand was moderate.

Gum Tragacanth—No. 1 ribbons currently sold for $3.90 per pound while No. 2 ribbons were $3.20 and No. 3 ribbons were quoted at $2.65. USP powdered material sold for $1.15. Interest was good and supplies were good.

Psyllium—Black seed was slightly under prices previously listed. The price ranged from 28c. to 30c. per pound. Blonde seed was at 18c. and husks were priced at 40c. per pound. Demand was moderate and sales were steady at a low volume.

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Near East Crisis Unlikely to Curb

—*Continued from page 3*

duction act which authorizes controls over defense materials. Under this law, a limited system of control is now being exercised over steel, copper, aluminum and certain nickel materials to assure defense contractors of obtaining needed supplies.

There is no authority to control wages or prices, but a draft law has been ready for submission to congress for several years. This is the work of the Office of Defense Mobilization and was drawn up when much sentiment existed for a standby controls law.

Early in the week, there was some talk in Washington that a special session of congress might be called to consider control legislation. However, the President in his TV-radio address scotched these rumors, declaring he has no such plans at the moment.

The closing of the Suez Canal would have an important effect on our trade with India as respects timing of deliveries because the cargo ships would have to take the "long way 'round" adding another ten days or more to shipping schedules.

US exports to India have been continuing upward this year and were expected to reach about $250 million, or about 25 percent more than last year. Increases were notable in foodstuffs, machinery and chemical products. Imports are likely to amount to about $215 million, which would be about 3 percent under the 1955 total.

The United States is India's second most important trading partner next to the United Kingdom, and accounts for roughly 15 percent of India's imports and exports. While India is only a small supplier of the US market, it is a major one for such items as shellac, burlap, tea, manganese and cashew kernels.

US Chemical Exports to Near East

United States exports of chemicals and related products to the Near East countries in 1955 amounted to $26,978,000, which was about $970,000 greater than in 1954.

Turkey was the principal purchaser, taking some $5,953,000 of chemicals and related products, including $1,984,000 worth of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and $1,903,000 of chemical specialties. Among our imports from Turkey were $96,000 of beeswax, $2,646,000 of crude opium; $640,000 of licorice root; $529,000 of canary seed and $316,000 of dyeing and tanning materials.

Egypt was the second largest purchaser of US chemicals, taking some $4,915,000 last year, including $2,234,000 of medicinals, $1,297,000 of such chemical specialties as insecticides, plastics and resin materials and additives for lubricating and fuel oils; and $467,000 of industrial chemicals.

Among our imports from Egypt were $171,000 of bones, $209,000 of beeswax, $17,000 of acacia gum, $14,000 of drugs, herbs, etc., $126,000 of sesame seed, and $144,000 of chemicals and related products, including $139,000 of glycerine.

Our third largest Near East customer for chemicals and related products is Iran whose purchases last year amounted to $4,575,000. These consisted chiefly of medicinals, $2,106,000, and chemical specialties, $1,416,000. Among our purchases from Iran were $1,122,000 of tragacanth gum, $5,797,000 of crude petroleum and $56,000 of chrome ore.

Israel ranked fourth in purchasing US chemicals. Its 1955 purchases totaled $3,728,000, consisting chiefly of $1,452,000 worth of chemical specialties, $967,000 of medicinals and $402,000 of paints and pigments. Imports from Israel of interest to the chemical industry were negligible.

Nuclear Installation

—*Continued from page 5*

this country, Battelle said. It is designed exclusively for research purposes and becomes the third major new unit added to the Battelle Nuclear Research Center in the past thirteen months.

Just over a year ago, radiation laboratories were completed and in February of this year Battelle announced completion of a laboratory for reactor development.

The newly-completed reactor, according to Dr. H. R. Nelson, who directed development of the new research center, uses solid uranium—235 fuel. The core, composed of fuel elements and boron control rods, is suspended twenty-two feet below the surface in a large pool of highly purified water.

The water serves as the coolant and as a shield to protect personnel from the radiations. It is expected that the reactor will be operated twenty-four hours a day, six days a week. It was designed by Battelle physicists and engineered and built by the American Machine & Foundry Company.

Battelle's nuclear research center, states Dr. Nelson, was built in anticipation of the large expansion of nuclear research as a result of the atomic energy act of 1954, which permits private industry to enter upon commercial development of the atom. The center makes available to industry complete facilities for peacetime nuclear energy studies.

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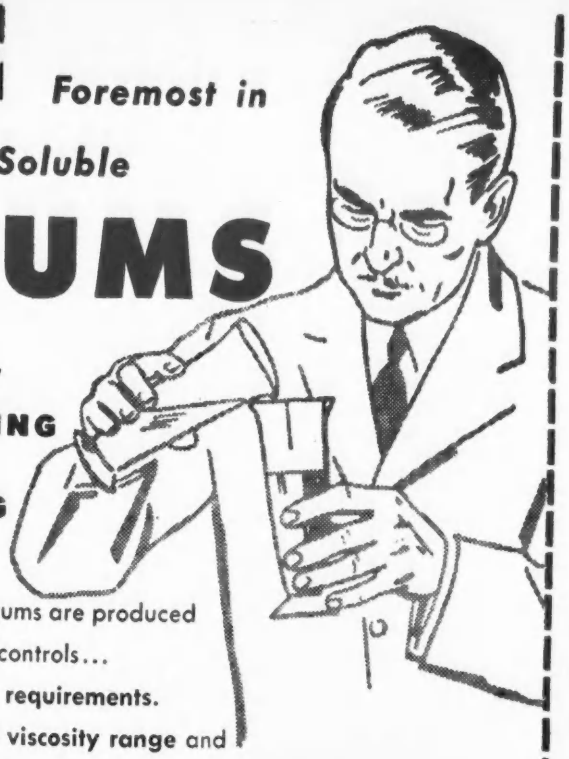

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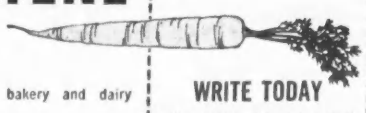

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ACETYL ACETONE—120 cbys, American Roland Corp, Hamburg
AGAR—12 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
ALOE—80 cs, S B Penick & Co, Wilemstad
ALUMINUM POWDER—10 dms, Kassel Export Co, Bremen
SULFATE—2,400 bgs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
THIOSULFATE—2 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, American Roland Corp, Genoa
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—45 cs, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—366 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
PERSULFATE—100 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—12 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
211 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
30 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
26 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
52 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
37 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Seville
ANTHRASOL BLUE—1 dm, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
ANTIMONY OXIDE—540 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—693 cs, Cosmos Shipping Co, Trieste
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Murway Inc, Port Sudan
356 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
249 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
1,100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
800 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOL—436 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
ARROW ROOT—6,600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingstown
ASBESTOS FIBER—12,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
1,360 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BALSAM—25 cs, Barranquilla
BARIUM SULFATE—30 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
BAY OIL—1 dm, Barclays Bank, Dominica
BEESWAX—15 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, J H Schroeder, Rijeka
104 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
113 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
150 bgs, Tampico
35 bgs, Puerto Plata
66 bgs, Santiago
106 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—20 cs, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—8 ht cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
12 hf cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
8 hf cs, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—2 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Georgetown
2 bbls, Swiss Credit Bank, Paramaribo
BOLDO LEAVES—58 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
BRASS POWDER—9 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
BUTYROLACTONE—133 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—221 cs, W R Grace & Co, Genoa
CALCIUM LACTATE—200 dms, Rotterdam
TUNGSTATE—31 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—750 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Wm E Martin, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—279 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
136 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
CAROB SHEATH POWDER—40 bgs, H A Gogarty, Genoa
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, L N White & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Hamburg
CASSIA—1,074 pkgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
18 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
173 bls, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
171 bls, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
167 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
195 bls, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Colombo
75 bls, Fritzche Bros, Colombo
50 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
CLOVE—260 bgs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
167 bgs, W Willner & Co, Tamatave
167 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
534 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tamatave
LEAF OIL—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
5 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
COALTAR ACIDS—8 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Hull
CREOSOTE—41 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Hull
DYES—24 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
7 dms, Baird Chemical Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—306 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COD OIL—25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Isafjorour
15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Isafjorour
200 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Isafjorour
34 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Isafjorour
125 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Isafjorour
400 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Isafjorour
773 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
320 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
272 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Bremen
COPAL GUM—141 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
288 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
200 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
42 bgs—Wm H Scheel, Singapore
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
COPPER CYANIDE—50 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
179 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
CORIANDER OIL—3 bbls, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka
SEED—500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—180 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—400 bgs, Nyles Trading Co, Genoa
CUMIN SEED—538 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
DAMMAR GUM—169 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
280 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—5 kgs Rohner Gehrig, Hull
DEXTRIN—207 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Manchester
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,400 bgs, Rotterdam
DUBOISIA LEAVES—18 bls, Sydney
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
84 dms, J Lee Smith, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—24 dms, Chemical Bank, Lourenco Marques
FUEL OIL—245,888 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
134,340 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Pointe A Pierre
36,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
112,980 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
56,946 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
101,656 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
85,104 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
106,418 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALLNUTS—133 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Lattakia
GALL OX—11 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Montevideo
7 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane
SHEEP—3 dms, Melbourne
GELATIN—60 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
22 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
1,136 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
230 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
270 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
GLUE—197 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
STOCK—600 bdls, John Gorvers Co, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—230 bgs, Mundus Chemical Products Corp, Tamatave
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,100 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
1,045 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—16,255 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
10,330 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hansport
3,345 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
INDIGO—12 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—327 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—15 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
KOLA NUTS—300 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
200 bgs, J A Manton Co, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—7 bbls, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
15 cs, Seville
LAUREL LEAVES—66 bls, Louis Furth, Piraeus
162 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LAURIC ACID—301 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Roubchez Inc, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—30 hf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
100 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
9 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LEMONGRASS OIL—42 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
12 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
11 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—65 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut
LIME OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—414 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Barcelona
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Meer Corp, Messina
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—300 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—16 cs, Imco Trading Co, Singapore
56 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
2 cs, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingstown
14 cs, A G Dunn, Macassar
42 cs Shippers Produce Corp, Macassar
24 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
52 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—2,065 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Cochin
MALALCUCA OIL—3 dms, Sydney
MERCURY—75 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
800 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
300 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
400 flks, Leghorn
CHLORIDE—12 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Bilbao
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—15 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
MINERAL WAX—14 dms, Havre
MOLASSES—1,220 tons, American Molasses Co, Havana

MONTAN WAX—134 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
22 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
300 bgs, C Gulden, Messina
MYRISTIC ACID—2 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—1,118 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
1,250 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Gydnia
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
40 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
NIGER SEED—177 bgs, Chemical Bank, Massawa
NUTMEG—157 bgs, East India Trading Co, Macassar
326 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
67 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
25 bgs, J F Frank, Semarang
140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
45 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingstown
50 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
288 bgs, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—25 dms, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—115 dms, Schroeder Bros, Buenos Aires
125 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Buenos Aires
ORANGE OIL—2 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
14 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
OREGANO LEAVES—134 bgs, Louis Furth, Piraeus
ORRIS ROOT—27 bgs, Leghorn
PALMKERNEL OIL—23 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—23 hf chts Paul Lab, Colombo
29 hf chts, National City Bank, Colombo
PARSLEY, DRIED—5 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Penang
20 dms, A Verley & Co, Singapore
10 dms, Fleuroma Inc, Singapore
PEARL ESSENCE—3 cs, Argenta Products Co, Kobe
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Hamburg
2,300 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,127 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
750 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
960 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
400 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PECTIN—37 cs, T M Duche & Sons Copenhagen
PEPPER BLACK—738 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
140 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
240 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
595 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Singapore
80 bgs, John Block & Co, Cochin
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, J F Frank, Cochin
24 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
1,950 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
1,540 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
490 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
770 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
800 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
420 bgs, Trinity Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Singapore
70 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
280 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
830 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
770 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Singapore
140 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
35 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
70 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, B C Ritchie, Singapore
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, Cochin
790 bgs, Singapore
640 bgs, Djakarta
RED—357 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Izmir
379 bgs, National City Bank, Massawa
25 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
48 bgs, Van De Vries Trading Co, Kingston
260 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
250 bgs, W F Mahneke, Vera Cruz
60 bgs, Tampico
80 bgs, Kingston
WHITE—70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
192 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
465 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
170 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
35 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—311,132 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
96,657 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Vera Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
171,092 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
94,138 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
53,239 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
47,063 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POPPY SEED—475 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
46 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CHROME ALUM—6 bbls, L B Russell Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
CYANIDE—447 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
240 dms, Leading Forwarders, Antwerp
PERMANGANATE—20 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,361 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
QUINIDINE SULFATE—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RAPESEED—330 bgs, Wagner Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—121 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
330 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSE HIP EXTRACT—16 cs, Barth Levitt Products, Gothenburg
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
985 bgs, Ayrton Metal & Ore Corp, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,260 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
RUTIN—4 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
12 bgs, Karl B Rosen & Co, Sydney
SACCHARINE—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Manhattan Export & Import Co, Rijeka
10 bls, Trieste
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Sino Java Inc, Bangkok
500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok

SEEDLAC—200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
1,750 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—22 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—139 dms, Welch Holme & Clark Co, Copenhagen
SEED, HULLED—334 bgs, Barclays Bank, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Havana
SHELLAC—900 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
375 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
450 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
193 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,069 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
75 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
54 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
25 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SIENNA—49 cks, Leghorn
SILICON MANGANESE—1,902 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
SODA, CAUSTIC—4 dms, Oscar Kohorn, Split
SODIUM CYANIDE—1,846 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—5 dms, Gyma Lab, Genoa
HYDROSULFATE—20 cks, C A Haynes, Hamburg
METHYLARSONATE—1 ck, Havre
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, H Sundheimer, Yokohama
830 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
900 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
333 bgs, Mercer Chemical Corp, Kobe
SOLVENT-A—1 dm, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
SPERM OIL—25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Glasgow
STARCH—700 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
TAMARIND—13 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Antigua
TAPIOCA—661 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
771 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
906 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
FLOUR—3,151 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
300 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
2,350 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
14,050 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—180 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
120 dms,—Byco Ltd, Palmero
THEOBROMINE—11 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
90 cks, Havre
THYROID POWDER—5 dms, Aschenbach & Miller, Copenhagen
TRAGACANTH GUM—48 cs, Shaul S Bahary, Khorramshahr
21 cs, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—310 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TUNG OIL—1,007 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—452 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA—5,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
7,727 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VALONIA CUPS—7,170 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
361 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
4 cs, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
VEGETABLE OIL—5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Roure-Dupont Inc, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,067 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WAX—40 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
474 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,500 bgs, Antwerp
WITHERITE—112 tons, E I DuPont De Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough

—Continued on page 67

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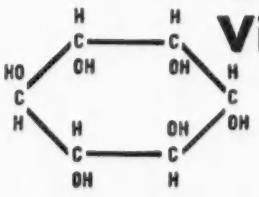

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: September

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products except oil have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of September. The data is as follows:—

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Sept. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	249,069	228,441	140,916
hulls	112,850	112,651	55,322
linters[1]			
First cut	35,001	30,674	56,979
Second cut	113,679	77,047	78,296
Mill run	8,672	7,848	9,834
Total	157,352	115,569	145,109
hull fiber	1,152	940	546
motes and grabbots	1,042	866	2,115
Soybean cake and meal	459,514	494,039	111,213
flour	9,211	9,224	1,738
lecithin	1,207	N.A.	1,362
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	938	1,507	118
Copra	8,569	9,841	1,291
Corn germ	11,167	11,205	549
Flaxseed	42,067	41,323	11,780
Olive			
Peanut[2]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tung nut			
Other	8,096	5,981	6,298

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Sept. 30
Castor beans	1,789	1,702	1,340
Copra	28,511	25,171	16,690
Corn germ	25,348	25,220	913
Cottonseed	1,273,839	526,799	1,108,180
Flaxseed	98,808	64,632	63,599
Olives			
Peanut[4]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybeans	841,261	596,305	615,746
Tung nuts			
Other	15,675	11,088	10,142

N.A. Not available.
[1] Average gross bale weight in pounds for September production:—Total, 612.3; first cut, 594.0; second cut, 619.1; and mill run, 596.3.
[2] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[3] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

Atomic Fuel Pact Signed By Sylvania, Canadian Unit

The first contract calling exclusively for the shipment to another country of atomic fuel elements fabricated by American private industry under President Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" program has been signed by Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., and Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., it was announced today.

Sylvania said that delivery of the fuel elements, being purchased by Atomic Energy of Canada for the Canadian government's new test reactor being built at Chalk River, Ontario, is scheduled to start before the end of this year.

Sylvania's atomic energy division will provide a complete "core loading," plus spares, for the Canadian facility. A total of forty fuel elements will be supplied. A typical element will contain a total of ten fuel plates fabricated of enriched uranium and aluminum. Fabrication of the elements will begin following the issuance of a special license to Sylvania by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

N.Y. ACS Unit to Meet

"Creative Thinking Through Brainstorming" will be the subject of an address before the chemical marketing and economics group of the New York section of American Chemical Society November 20. Charles H. Clark, of Ethyl Corporation, will be the principal speaker. The meeting will be held at the New Yorker hotel, New York.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Production of liquified petroleum gases during August amounted to 690,316,000 gallons, according to a report released by the bureau of mines, Department of the Interior. This figure was broken down to 508,834,000 gallons at plants and 181,482,000 gallons at refineries. Refinery stocks on August 31 stood at 44,562,000 gallons as compared with 47,250,000 gallons on July 31. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground were 570,975,000 gallons on August 31, as against 528,849,000 gallons a month earlier. Deliveries for use in gasoline during August totaled 114,828,000 gallons, while deliveries for other uses were reported at 536,050 gallons.

The market for solvents and diluents was substantially unchanged last week. Petroleum producers reported good balance in benzol and xylol, while for coaltar manufacturers the latter material was a bit scarce. Petroleum supplies of toluol were in balance by virtue of the fact that excess production was going into gasoline. Interest in solvents varied between routine and seasonally brisk. Active demand was reported for benzol, xylol and mineral spirits.

Sales of butane and propane were merely routine in the Los Angeles area due to continuing mild weather. On the East Coast, where weather is already brisk, demand has been moving upwards. Adequate stocks were available in both areas.

Los Angeles dealers in paraffin reported last week that the supply condition has moved into balance in response to an upturn in buying interest. Previously the material was in surplus supply.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
105.71	105.71	105.47	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Demand, as reported by petroleum manufacturers, has settled at a level considerably better than the pace recorded during the summer. The cokeoven industry is working at capacity right now, while in addition, considerable quantities of imports are moving into the market. Supplies are in fairly close balance.

Mineral Spirits—The condition in this market has been substantially unchanged over recent months. As previously reported, business volume is seasonally good as far as the standard grade is concerned. The stoddard variety is experiencing routine interest. Current requirements are being adequately met by supplies of both types of material.

Partial Aromatics—Business volume has moved upwards slowly since Labor Day, sources close to the market reported, and appears now to have settled at a seasonal level. A number of producers are vieing for available outlets, but there is sufficient business to go around. The supply and demand ratio is good and no shifts are expected.

Toluol—Petroleum supplies are still in good balance by virtue of the fact that excess production is going into gasoline, while in the cokeoven industry the condition of oversupply is unrelieved. Informed observers report that there is no reason to expect the situation to change in the short run.

VP&M Naphtha — Seasonally good demand is being met by prompt shipment, producers reported. Prices remain steady, with no downward or upward pressure.

Xylol—While coaltar material is in tight supply, the petroleum industry reports adequate stocks of this solvent. Prices last week were firmly maintained against brisk consuming interest.

LPG'S

Continuing mild weather in the Los Angeles area has been instrumental in holding sales there down to a routine level. On the East Coast, where weather is already brisk, demand has been moving upwards. Both areas reported adequacy of supplies at present. New York dealers incline to believe that stocks will remain sufficient throughout the season, while in Los Angeles no opinion was offered. Los Angeles prices are 6 9/10c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. for butane and 5 9/10c. per gallon, same basis, for propane.

Butane—August production of butane at plants was 114,915,000 gallons, and 56,826,000 gallons at refineries, for a total of 171,741,000 gallons. Deliveries for gasoline were 47,037,000 gallons, while for other uses, deliveries amounted to 133,921,000 gallons. On August 31, plant, terminals and underground stocks stood at 150,884,000 gallons as compared with 159,051,000 gallons on July 31. Refinery stocks were 26,502,000 gallons, as against 27,552,000 gallons on July 31. These figures were provided by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Propane—Production of propane at plants during August amounted to 240,098,000 gallons as compared with 82,782,000 gallons at refineries, making a total of 322,880 gallons. Gasoline deliveries during the month were 7,854,000 gallons, while deliveries for other uses totaled 266,380,000 gallons. Plant stocks on August 31 stood at 393,338,000 gallons, as compared with 342,382,000 gallons on July 31. Refinery stocks on August 31 were 14,070,000 gallons, as against 16,380,000 gallons at the end of the previous month, according to data supplied by the Bureau of Mines.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 20 totaled 281,557,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 279,458,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,099,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,005,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,094,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Mycrocrystalline—Notable gains in expansion of the foreign market have been observed over the past year. Consuming interest on the domestic scene has become more stable due to a trend towards diversification of outlets. Food-packaging has proved to be one of the more successful of the new uses. Since price advances were put into effect October 1, quotations have held steady. Supplies are uniformly adequate.

Paraffin—The surplus of supplies in the Los Angeles area has been cleared up, it was reported last week. A sharp upturn in demand was credited with bringing the situation in to balance. Prices in the area were unchanged, as follows:—121/131 ASTM, slabs, loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, .0905c. per pound; 140/147 ASTM, same basis, .0825c. per pound; and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, .098c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended October 19 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,997,000 barrels, an increase of 4,000 barrels from the revised figure of 6,993,000 barrels for the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,530,000 barrels were 32,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 53,000 barrels above the week ended October 21, 1955.

Runs of foreign crude amounted to 970,000 barrels daily, compared with 930,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending October 19, crude oil production averaged 7,014,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,659,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,005,000 barrels daily.

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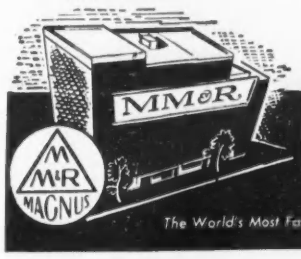

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Peppermint oil continued to show ease on spot last week though no further price shifts have been reported. However, shading has continued since the first signs of decline in this market, and some material is being sold for as low as $4.50 per pound. The current spot listing is $4.75. Lime oil, on the other hand, continues very tight at the current listing of $4.50 per pound. Continued strength and further advances are, according to dealers, what may be expected for this market. Cedarleaf advanced 15 cents per pound last week to a $3.65 listing on spot. An extremely tight supply situation was reportedly the cause. With little material trickling in and no more anticipated before the middle of next year, dealers report that this market shall get tighter with the passage of time. Turkish geranium oil (palmarosa) eased further last week with a 15 cents per pound decline to $8.25. The soft tone is the result of reports of a good crop and heavy production at source.

Market news from Grasse noted that the situation of orange flowers is unchanged and the small quantities of concrete and absolute still available are quoted at rather high prices. The rose de mai products are said to be in very good demand and reportedly can be obtained under good conditions of price and quality.

This year's crop of jasmin is said to be late and the quantity of flowers gathered at the end of August was lower than that obtained last year at the same date. Therefore, it is quite possible that this years' crop is not as large as previously forecast, unless the weather is favorable and the gathering is extended until the end of the month.

African geranium oil is reportedly firm in price as a result of a stunted crop and because of the rise in Bourbon quality material at source. Morocco material was reported following this same pattern at the source market.

The lavender crop reports confirmed earlier ones of extensive damage, and placed the extent at about 40 to 50 percent of last year's crop. Present buying at source is said to be difficult since distillers refrain from selling at the price they are offering. This, of course, is done in anticipation of further price rises. Suggestions from buyers at source noted that present buying would not be out of line because of the tight position the market probably will eventually assume.

Lavandin oil is reportedly in the course of distillation with a crop that is said to be a good one. At the moment the price quoted out of source is reasonable but it is suggested that continued tightness in the lavender market should work the lavandin spot position higher.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Oil, cedarleaf, 15c. per lb.
Fennel, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, palmarosa, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
138.27	138.26	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Cedarleaf—This material stood quite tight on spot last week, dealers here reported. The present listing is $3.65 per pound or 15c. higher than the previous quote. The situation is attributed to a tight supply situation at the present seasons end. With no new material to look foreward to until the middle of next year, and only a trickle coming in, dealers said that no relief is expected for sometime.

Fennel—This oil moved for the first time in some months last week dealers on spot reported. The current listing, $2.85 per pound is 5c. higher than previously listed. The present situation of relative firmness is expected to continue.

Lime—This material continued very strong at its present listing of $4.50 per pound. The listing incorporates two recent rises in prices. Material from both Mexico and the West Indies show relative strength. Factors entering into the stiff market condition have been cited by dealers and producers as: continued domestic buying interest in the oil, stiffening government regulations on the part of Mexico, and reduced output from the West Indies. The present situation is expected to remain for some time.

Palmarosa — This material, Turkish geranium oil, has further extended the downward price trend that developed a few weeks back on reports of a good production. The new listing, $8.25 per pound, is 15c. less than previous quotes. Shadings have been reported and one dealer has listed this material as low as $7 per pound.

Peppermint—A recent report in a British publication offered the following information on Taiwan peppermint oil:

The amounts of crude mint oil estimated to be produced in this year is around $600,000 pounds. This is on plantations started only twenty years ago. Originally the material went into the hands of domestic users. Commercial exploitation was started about 1945; the culture has assumed large proportions only within the past few years. Several years ago the provincial government of Taiwan encouraged the plantation of mint on virgin lands and poor lands and the growth of the industry has been extensive since.

It is estimated that the cultivated area of mint plant this year will be more than 3,500 hectares, eighty percent of which, 2,800 hectares, is distributed in Changhwa prefecture.

The mint crop is planted in early spring, during February and March, and can be harvested some 100 days later. The plant can be cut three times a year, with the second cut generally yielding the better oil.

The yield of the plant per hectare on average is 18 metric tons per year, which in turn affords one percent, 180kg. of the mint oil. The price of mint oil last year was $8 per kg. Thus the price of mint oil obtained from one hectare of the plant is better than other crops at the cultivated area.

Most of the Cultivators in Taiwan do not own a distillery and distillation of the plants is performed by the factory specially built for this purpose. Large numbers of the distilling factories are being built every year with construction especially pronounced this and last year. At the present time there are about ninety stills in operations, forty-five of which are located in Chang-hwa Prefecture.

The cultivator meets the charge for the distillation of his plant not by cash but by the mint oil. The planter usually receives three-fourths of the mint oil obtained from his plants and the factory keeps one-fourth of the oil.

Up to several years ago menthol consumed in Taiwan was imported from Japan and the United States. The early production of mint oil, however, served exclusively for domestic consumption. The annual consumption of mint oil now in Taiwan is around 15,000 pounds and that of menthol is about 20,000 pounds.

The amount of crude mint oil estimated to be produced in this year is 600,000 pounds from which 200,000 pounds of menthol and 200,000 pounds of mint oil will be produced. Thus more than ninety percent of the total production of both menthol and mint oil is forced to be exported and to compete against that of Japan, Brazil and other countries in international markets.

About eighteen metric tons of crude mint oil was exported last year to the United States and Europe at the price of $4.30 per pound. Menthol crystals, however, have not been exported.

Aromatic Chemicals

The ionones sank in price across the board last week, a major producer here on spot has reported. Listings, reflecting changes running from 25c. to 50c. per pound, cover material from ionone alpha white to ionone delta methyl. The alpha white material dipped 30c. to an $8.30 per pound for sale in 25/50 pound units. Ionone gamma methyl coeur declined 50c. per pound as did ionone delta methyl.

Essential Oils

Ionone gamme methyl pure fell 40c. per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Nutmeg—This material continued its heavy advance sparked by brisk dealer buying with some consumer purchases resulting from the reports that West Indies will have no offerings for the next few months. Indonesia is unable to fill world demand by itself and the few remaining stocks of West and East Indian nutmegs which are in Europe were sold at rising prices to this market. No relief in this situation is forseeable until plantation damage done by last year's hurricane in Grenada is overcome.

Paprika—The Spanish market tightened again last week. The domestic crop is moving much later than normal and will definitely be smaller than last year. Some fair size shipments of old crop Yugoslavian paprika are now coming out. Where heat is not a consideration, these appear attractive price-wise. Scattered lots of Chilean paprika are available on the spot and afloat.

Pepper—A dealers report early last week noted that during the two previous weeks, spot and nearby positions had declined further. Values recovered slightly as the new strike deadline approached, but buys to that date were said to be refraining from making special preparations, aware of the fact that ample spot stocks would seem to preclude anything more than a moderate advance in case of an actual work stoppage at the piers.

At the other end of the market, increased interest became evident in December through May deliveries, as well as corresponding shipment positions, at the 25c. level. Reports have it that the London market is showing similar interest. Few if any sellers can be found at this price, considered too low for going short despite the fact that spot "Lampong on Wednesday was a mere 1½c. above this level.

With spot pressure holding it down and interest in deferred positions setting a floor, it was noted, the rest of the market evaporated.

Liquidation of part of the consignments, along with the desire to avoid warehousing additional quantities supplied the market with spot pepper considerably in excess of demand. In some cases, October deliveries had been tendered very early this month, and this week some grinders had taken in November deliveries, all of which reduced further the demand for spot without which the market could not function. This liquidation is apparently still going on, albeit at a diminished rate, and since arrivals in November should drop off sharply, the pressure should lessen. The condition of this market should deter further consignments so that one may be entitled to be cautiously optimistic.

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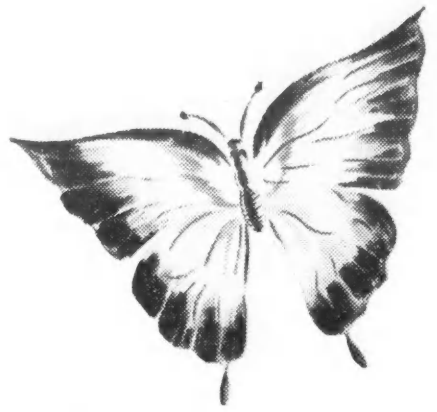

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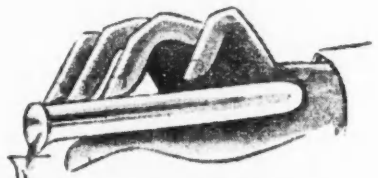

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WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIERS OF VANILLIN

Industrial Hygiene

—Continued from page 7

Ahearn, executive secretary of the National Industrial Sand Association.

Participants will include:—Dr. L. C. McGee, medical director of Hercules Powder Company; C. R. Oviatt, of the legal department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; and Dr. John A. Zapp, jr., director of the Haskell Laboratory for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine of E. I. duPont deNemours & Co.

The management conference in the morning of the closing day will have as its chairman Andrew Fletcher, president of St. Joseph Lead Company and chairman of the board of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

Mr. Fletcher will speak on "Foresight in Industrial Health." George A. Benington, president of the Mutual Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will present the keynote address, "Hygiene—Industry's Opportunity and Challenge." Mathew J. Beecher, division manager in charge of manufacturing for the American Management Association, will present a paper on "Application of Communications to Industrial Health."

Carbide Opens Unit

—Continued from page 3

continuing inspections of equipment and work areas.

Of special interest to people in this area, Mr. Benedict said, is the company's positive approach to the problem of air pollution. Accordingly, from the time plans for the Torrance plant were drawn, Carbide & Carbon has followed recommendations made by the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District in regard to installing devices that dispose of unused gases without polluting the air.

"We have invested $2 million more than would be usually required in equipment to avoid air pollution," Mr. Benedict said. The company has received the benefit of the APCD's program, which includes recommendation of design and specifications as well as final inspection of installations.

The superintendnt of the new plant, C. N. Rucker, said that constructions at Torrance began in June, 1953, as part of a major expansion program that has included the building of similar facilities at Seadrift and Texas City, Tex.

Cosmetic Chemists Plan

—Continued from page 7

W. W. Courchene, Procter & Gamble Co.; "The Interference of Nonionic Emulsifiers with Preservatives III," by M. G. de Navarre and Harold Bailey, Cosmetic Laboratories, Inc., and "Gas Partition Chromatography, Application to Essential Oils and Other Volatile Materials," by Dr. C. L. Teitelbaum, Battelle Memorial Institute.

Officers for the coming year will be installed at a luncheon. Retiring President George G. Kolar will turn over the gavel to President-elect S. J. Strianse. The president-elect and directors will take the oath of office, along with Secretary Robert A. Kramer and Treasurer Walter J. Taylor, both unopposed for re-election in the balloting.

Trade Associations

—Continued from page 5

which the military is planning for wartime production.

H. B. McCoy, administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration, said that long-term planning had become an accepted part of American life, and emphasized the need for industry planning for post-attack operations by making provisions for capable industrial management, for preservation of records of all kinds, and for providing responsible legal leadership.

He reported that a survey of the country's critical facilities has turned up a total of 4,000 plants that can be so identified; that is, facilities which, if lost by sabotage or attack, could cause serious dislocation or outright cessation of not only military production but supporting civilian production.

William E. Haynes, director of industrial defense of BDSA, spoke on "The Job for Management," explaining that defense for industry today involves more than the production of hard goods of war. Each company must decide for itself, he said, what is feasible and what is within its limits of capabilities.

Every company should prepare an overall company plan for industrial defense, he emphasized.

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Coatings Materials

Gyrations in the London metals market were unreflected on the domestic scene last week, and as a result, prices of the various oxides remained stable. Copper oxide, which, because of a 4 cents decline in the price of copper and related compounds, seemed due for a downward revision, was still holding steady, and an informed source here reported that action would not be taken until after the election. If the firming trend abroad ripples into the American market, he said, oxide prices might very well be left unchanged or moved upwards.

A downturn in demand for orange shellac last week caused quotations to drop to 48 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 45 cents per pound for No. 2 and 43 cents per pound for superfine. The former grade declined 1 cent per pound while the latter two each declined 2 cents per pound. Demand for bleached shellac was also slow, but the 2 cents decline recorded the previous week appears to have steadied the market. The slowdown in business volume was believed in some quarters to be a reflection of end of the year inventory consciousness.

The pace of business in plasticizers and synthetic resins is still seasonably brisk. According to figures released by the Tariff Commission, production of all synthetic resins was higher during August—no doubt in anticipation of the seasonal jump in buying interest during the fourth quarter.

The casein market was stimulated last week by a considerable volume of speculative buying by several firms here. This bullish move would indicate a belief that demand is due for a rise in relation to supplies. Against this opinion, a dealer here pointed to the fact that current Argentine production, estimated at 7,000 tons, is on the heavy side, and could very well reach 14,000 or 15,000 tons by the first of the year.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Demand was reported at routine levels with prices steady and unchanged at 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. per pound for less than carlots.

Carbon Black—Advances on October 1 lifted quotations to 7¼c. to 12c. per pound for paint quality channel black and 5¾c. to 6¾c. per pound for furnace black.

Chrome Colors—On November 12 and November 15 producers will raise contract prices of chromium oxide to 44¾c. per pound for carlots and 45½c. per pound for less than carlots. Other chrome colors will be left unchanged at current listings.

Copper Oxide — The trade was still awaiting announcement concerning the possibility of a downward price revision in these materials due to a 4c. per pound decline in copper quotations. Additional uncertainty concerning copper prices has developed in connection with events in the Middle East. In last week's trading, supplies were adequate against a seasonable business volume.

Dry Colors—No decisions have been announced in the trade yet concerning first of the year price changes, but judging from the number that were put into effect last year, the list is apt to be extensive. Business volume in dry colors has been generally good during the year, and for most producers has compared favorably with the previous year's sales.

Lakes and Toners — Madder lake concentrate will be advanced on November 19 to $3.10 per pound. Current quotation is $2.75 per pound.

Lead Pigments—Seasonally normal buying interest continued to feature this market. Prices of the basic metal were holding steady last week despite uncertainty connected with the crisis in the Middle East. Supply levels were normal for this time of the year.

Tungstated Pigments—A substantial decline of 30c. per pound in the price of tungsten was reported last week. The pigment prices, though, are not likely to change unless sodium tungstate is revised, and as yet no word on this has been received.

Zinc Pigments—At week's end pigment prices were holding steady in response to unchanged quotations on the metal. Consuming interest was seasonally good and supplies were judged ample.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Shellac, orange grades, 1c. to 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
100.29	100.29	100.14	97.46

For Current Prices see Page 9

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for August and list July's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

Production	July	August
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	6,568,988	8,529,474
Adhesive resins	3,414,006	4,300,979
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,793,090	2,361,017
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	7,974,237	9,718,299
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,195,973	2,816,943
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	5,977,757	6,400,596
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	49,750,804	57,051,221
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	18,931,915	22,198,384
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	4,813,167	5,729,714
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	208,109	273,925
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	755,708	962,723
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,381,121	1,241,221
esterified with other alcohols, (pentaerylthritol, glycols, etc.)	774,164	1,538,509
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,652,341	2,233,688
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,479,357	2,805,923
All other modifications	2,442,267	3,391,495
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,241,249	22,755,324
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohodrin, acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	844,338	1,033,078

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—Since Labor Day demand for these plasticizers has been fairly active. The most stimulating factors in the market have been the upturn in automobile production and generally high level demand for plastics. Quotations have been steady througout the year.

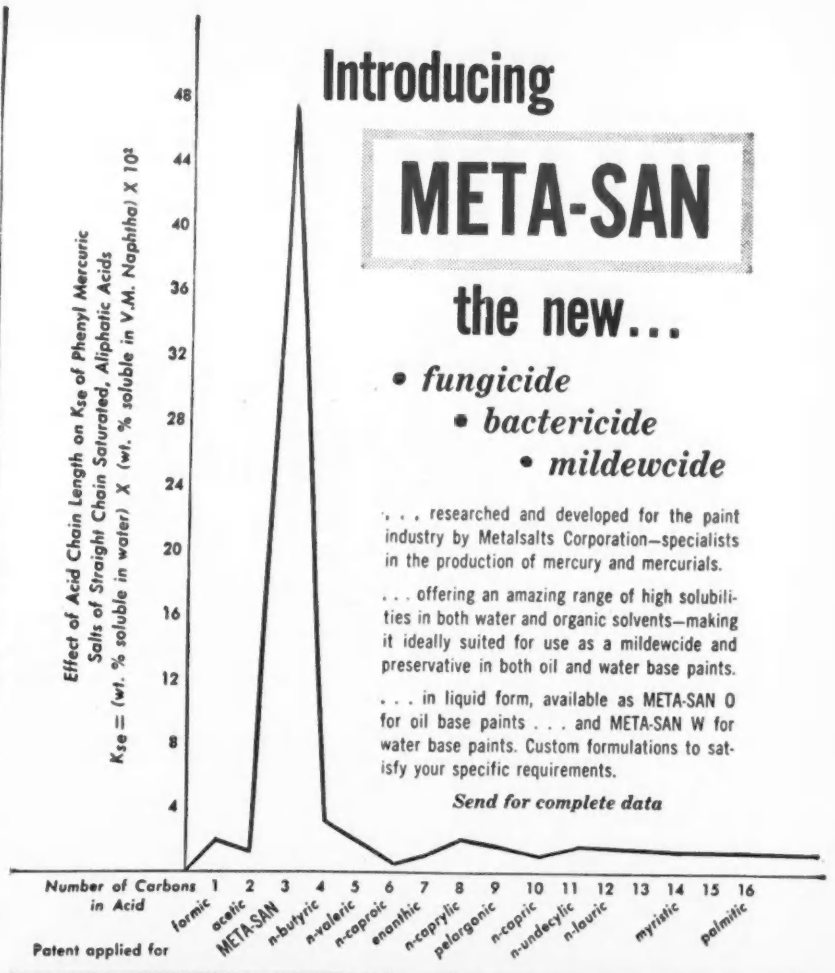
Dibutyl Phthalate—Quotations were steady despite recent revisions in pthallic anhydride. Buying interest has held up well and is expected to remain active through the remainder of the season.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Listings have been steady since reductions of 2c. per pound were posted on October 1. The market is crowded with competitors but brisk demand is providing enough business to go around. Price shading is reported to be less prevalent now that the leading producers have lowered quotations.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Prices have been firmly maintained at levels recently advanced ½c. per pound. Business volume is seasonally brisk in response to demand from automobile, plastics and rubber outlets.

Natural Resins

Gum—Routine buying interest was reported, with emphasis on immediate requirements. Following fractional declines earlier in the week, prices became firmer as replacement costs rose. Quotations on the most active varieties are as follows:—Manila C. copal, 36½c. to 40c. per pound; DBB, 26¾c. to 29c. per pound; MA, 18½c. to 21c. per pound; dammar, Singapore No.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Kse = (wt. % soluble in water) X (wt. % soluble in V.M. Naphtha) X 10²
48
44
40
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8
4
Number of Carbons in Acid
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
formic
acetic
META-SAN
n-butyric
n-valeric
n-caproic
enanthic
n-caprylic
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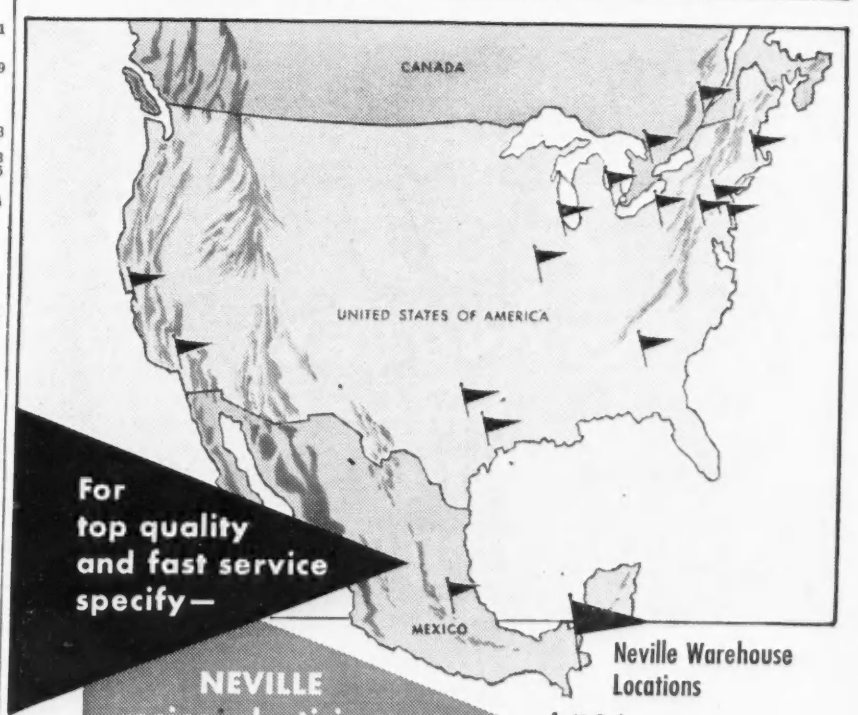

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Coatings Materials

1, 44½c. to 46c. per pound, and No. 2, 31½c. to 33c. per pound.

Shellac—Light buying in orange shellac caused prices to slip 1c. to 2c. per pound. Latest quotations on spot are 48c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 45c. per pound for No. 2, and 43c. per pound for superfine. Demand for bleached shellac was also slow but, because of 2c. per pound declines during the previous week, the market tone was steady. The slowdown in demand was believed in some quarters to be a reflection of a more cautious policy on inventories among buyers.

Miscellaneous

Casein—A heavy volume of sales was reported last week but trade sources attributed the upturn mainly to speculative buying. The spot market was generally unchanged. The factors to be weighed in gauging the future of the market include the considerable size of the current Argentine yield and expectations of continued high production. Against this observers point to difficulties in transportation—as a result of heavy rains—which could nullify the effect of high production. A reliable source has estimated current Argentine output at 7,000 tons and predicts production of 14,000-15,000 tons by January of the coming year.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 26	Mon. Oct. 29	Tues. Oct. 30	Wed. Oct. 31	Thur. Nov. 1
K	...	...	...	...	$8.20
M	...	...	...	...	8.20
N	...	...	...	...	8.22‡
WG	$8.37	$8.45	...	...	8.48‡
WW	8.75	...	$8.60	$8.74‡	8.705‡
K	...	...	...	8.12	...
M	...	...	8.10	8.11	8.10
N	...	8.24	...	...	...
WW	...	...	...	8.65	8.50

Tankcars (for week ended Oct. 26)—
M or better, $7.75

Sales, USDA
827* 635* 160* 721* 433*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5575	.5583	.56	...	
Sales	4,000¢	66,000¢	18,000¢	...	

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ¢ Gallons. ‡ Average price

McKesson Makes Staraci An Assistant Vice-President

Vincent T. Staraci, administrative assistant to F. Dean Hildebrandt, vice-president in charge of the chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has been appointed an assistant vice-president.

Mr. Staraci has been with the McKesson organization since 1947, serving as operations manager in the company's Texas chemical district, northeast district and New York home office.

Donald Kohr Steps Down As Lowe Bros. Chairman

Donald A. Kohr last week stepped down as chairman of the board of Lowe Brothers Company after serving the Dayton, Ohio, paint firm continuously for fifty-five years.

Mr. Kohr joined the firm in 1901, became a director in 1916 and was made general manager four years later. After serving as secretary and vice-president, he was elected president in 1927 and elevated to chairman of the board in 1954.

When the Lowe family decided to sell controlling stock, after he became president, Mr. Kohr helped negotiate sale of the firm to Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, so it could retain its identity.

A member of the Sherwin-Williams board, he is on the executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Little Plans Lab in Scotland

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has confirmed reports that negotiations are under way for the establishment of a laboratory in the United Kingdom. The lab will be for fundamental research supported by funds from American industries. It will be located at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Kullman Co. Relocates

Kullman & Co., New York, brokers in fats and oils, has moved its office from the Produce Exchange to 15 Whitehall street in that city. Kullman plans eventually to move into the new Produce Exchange building which is to be built in place of the present structure.

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A twenty-six-page booklet about **"Ameripol" rubber** containing information about its properties and processing may be obtained by writing to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., 3121 Euclid avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine is described in a new technical bulletin (F-7621) available from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. Information is given on properties, specifications, shipping data and applications.

Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y., is offering a new fourteen-page **flavor catalog** listing its line of essential oils, terpeneless oils, synthetic aromatics, natural and imitation flavors, specialties, etc.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published a new **safety data sheet on lead oxides** (SD-64). The twelve-page booklet gives properties and essential information for the safe handling and storage of lead oxides, including material on shipping containers, storage, waste disposal, medical management and employee safety. Copies may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 30 cents each.

Chemical Makers Planning Record 2nd Half Spending

American chemical producers plan to spend a record-breaking $853 million on new plant and equipment in the second half of this year, establishing for 1956 a new annual high of $1.5 billion, according to the Chemical and Rubber Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The capital outlays scheduled for the last half of 1956 represent a 32 percent increase over actual expenditures in the first half, and if carried through would advance this years' capital investment some 48 percent over 1955 outlays and 5 percent over the previous peak in 1953. In comparison, the 1956 capital expenditures anticipated for all manufacturing industries combined would represent a 33 percent rise over the 1955 level.

Chemical capital outlays in the first half of 1956 amounted to $647 million, the highest total for any calendar half-year period since the record expenditures of 1953. The January-June investment represented a 17 percent advance over chemical expenditures in the last half of 1955, as compared with a 5 percent increase in the case of all manufacturing as a group.

Tung Crop Support

—Continued from page 3

purchase agreements on tung nuts, and purchase agreements and loans on tung oil. Purchase agreements on tung nuts will be available from November 1, 1956, through January 31, 1957, and the purchase agreements and loans on oil, from November 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957.

Premiums and discounts for tung nuts containing more or less than 18.5 percent oil content will be established. There will be no area differentials for either tung nuts or tung oil.

Loans on the oil will mature on October 31, 1957, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung nuts under a purchase agreement must notify their County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee within a thirty-day period ending March 31, 1957, or earlier as may be determined.

Those intending to deliver tung oil under a purchase agreement must notify the county committee within a thirty-day period ending October 31, 1957, or earlier, as may be determined.

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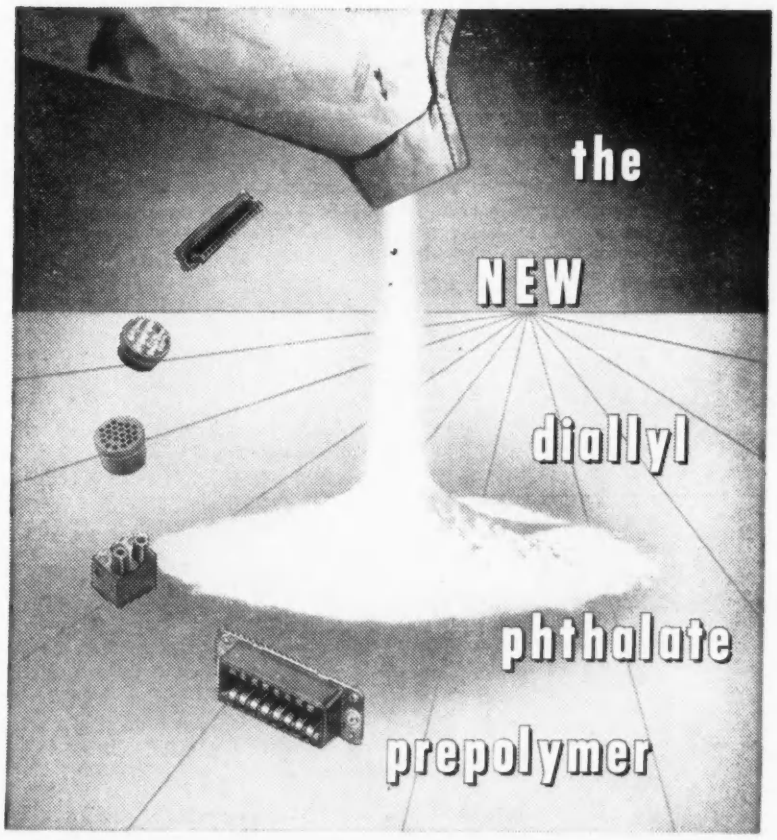

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Oils and fats market was steady last week due in part to the Egyptian conflict, but not to the extent of other commodities, which advanced drastically. Cottonseed oil became easier due to liberal liquidation as a result of peace rumors late in the week. Soybean oil was unchanged for prompt delivery while futures were unsettled. Peanut oil was scarce and sellers raised quotations fractionally. Crude coconut oil was stronger and higher with copra, due to active European demand.

Improved export business in tallow stiffened this market and trading took place at a fractional advance. Domestic demand was light as soapers kept bids low. Greases also firmer and slightly higher. Offerings were light and closely held. Sold up production of oleo oil and oleo stearine kept these materials strong and sellers were holding for higher prices. Lard was quiet and slightly higher with the hog market. Olive oil was easy and lower on spot due to slow demand.

While trading in linseed oil was slow, the market was firm, reflecting the strength of flaxseed. Oil prices were unchanged and not shadable. Brazilian castor oil continued strong and lifted ½ cent due to the high cost and scarcity of offers of replacements. Domestic castor oil was firm at the recent advance of 1 cent per pound. Crude menhaden oil was inactive, but market remained steady and more or less nominal. Fishing has ceased in the Gulf and east coast except off the Carolinas. Producers are holding light stocks and have refused low bids. Refined fish oil was unchanged and held at former levels. Tung oil was firmer and slightly higher due to increased support price of 21 cents for 1956 production. Last year support price was 20 cents. Trading in oiticica was spotty at unchanged quotations.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.
Oil, castor, Braz. No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1955
120.40	119.78	117.28	103.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market remained firm at the recent advance. Domestic grades were in fair request for actual needs. No. 1 Brazilian oil was firmer and raised to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers from Brazil continued scarce.

Coconut—This market was firmer and fractionally higher. Crude was raised to 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific and 12¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Corn—Crude was easier with trading at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was lower and quoted at 17.58c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt shipment.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was active last week. The market backed and filled and closed fractionally lower. Hedging was more active and demand for futures was satisfied by profittaking and hedging. The announcement by President Eisenhower that the United States would not be involved in the Egyptian conflict affected bullish activity and price gains were not sustained. Spreading both ways was fairly active in cottonseed oil with soybean oil futures. Conerate and tankcars were lower at 17c. per pound, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Moderate volume of trading was reported in crude cottonseed oil. Interest lagged late in the week and market dropped ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 13⅜c. per pound, in the Valley and southeast; 13⅜c. Lubbock and 13⅝c. Waco.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that Italy has agreed to purchase 57,000 tons of cottonseed or soybean oil with its own currency.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 2, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	443	15.91	15.25	15.30S
Jan.	6	15.95	15.55	15.26@15.30
Mar.	618	16.11	15.50	15.55S
May	619	16.22	15.58	15.67@15.68
July	262	16.13	16.58	15.68S
Sept.	33	16.00	15.50	15.54@15.58
Oct.	1	15.53	15.53	15.45@15.50
Dec. (1957)	4	15.77	15.10	15.25@15.35

Total sales and switches, 1,991 contracts.

Linseed—Firm tone featured this market, reflecting the strength of flaxseed. Raw oil was closely held at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, November forward delivery. Trading was light, but deliveries against former contracts continued in active request.

Flaxseed—Stocks of flaxseed in all storage positions on October 1 amounted to 46.5 million bushels according to the Crop Reporting Board. This compares with 42.7 million bushels a year ago and 38.7 million bushels October 1, 1954.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed was irregular and declined to $3.35 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, recognizing earlier "edges" paid by crushers. Offerings continued light as producers apparently found storage space and held to higher price ideas. Futures advanced sharply on international news midweek, but cash bids failed to follow. Contracts at Minneapolis were 2c. to 3½c. a bushel higher, while Winnipeg advanced 3½c. to 6½c. Offerings in the spot market amounted to 34 cars and 10,000 bushels, while to-arrive bookings totaled 40 cars and 33,000 bushels in truck-lots. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts were 279 cars, compared with 246 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 51 cars, against 24 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	502,200	430,500	91,500
Since Sept. 1	9,911,600	10,150,000	1,177,200

Oiticica—Trading was light and spotty. Tankcars were unchanged and nominal at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were maintained at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Local market was unsettled and easy. Business continued light, chiefly for fill-in needs. Spanish oil was lower, ranging from $3.25 to $3.35 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, as to quantity and quality.

Palm—Small lots moved for fill-in needs. Drums were unchanged at 14¾c. to 15¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity and tankcars at 12.2c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was stronger with competing oils and tankcars were raised to 16c. per pound, f.o.b. mills against bids at 15¾c. Refined oil was higher at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The supply of peanuts on September 30, excluding stocks on farms and shelled oil stock, totaled 550 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock (uncleaned, unshelled) peanuts, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This is the largest supply for this date on record since 1938. A year ago peanuts held in the same positions totaled 360 million pounds.

Rapeseed—Refined was active and steady at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Trading was reported quiet.

Soybean—Crude was fairly steady, reflecting the higher soybeans market. Trading was quite active for refiners account. Prices closed unchanged with trading at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, November delivery; January-March was nominal at 12⅝c. to 12¾c. Refined salad was maintained at 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Stocks of old crop soybeans in all storage positions on October 1, totaled 3.7 million bushels, according to the Crop Re-

Oils, Fats and Waxes

porting Board. This compares with nearly 10 million bushels in storage a year ago and 1.3 million bushels on October 1, 1954.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 2, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	1	12.75	12.75	12.55@12.65
Mar.	27	12.65	12.36	12.43@12.48
May	40	12.65	12.25	12.43@12.48
July	9	12.63	12.28	12.30@12.38

Total sales, 77 contracts.

Tung—This market was firmer and higher. Tankcars were sold at 22¾c. per pound, New York basis, prompt and later delivery. Drums ranged from 16⅛c. to 16½c. per pound, according to quantity.

The 1956 tung oil production will be supported at 21c. per pound against 20c. last year, and tung nuts at $53.76 per ton, basis 18.5 percent oil content it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. Purchase agreements on tung nuts will be available from November 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment continued scarce. Market was firm, with quotations nominal, around $170 to $175 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week		786,000
Previous week	1,016,400	912,000
Corresponding week, 1955	4,002,150	690,000
Total this year	37,355,010	65,895
Corresponding period, 1955	69,230,060	37,299,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was sharply higher with cocoa. Prices were higher, ranging from 60c. to 64c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were stronger and advanced to $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was reported light.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was firmer due to better demand. Prices were lifted fractionally. Yellow grease was higher with sales reported at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and 6⅞c. asked. Choice white ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c., as to acid.

Lard—Market was irregular and closed unchanged. Cash lard was quoted at 11.53 per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Increased demand and light stocks strengthened the market. Prices were higher at 18⅞c. to 19c. per pound, drums, according to quantity and seller. Oleo stearine was firm and ranged from 14c. to 14½c. drums, same basis.

Tallow—Improved trading for export stiffened this market. Prices were raised ¼c. for better grades and ⅛c. for lower. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra 7¾c.; special was held at 7⅜c. and No. 1, 6⅞c.

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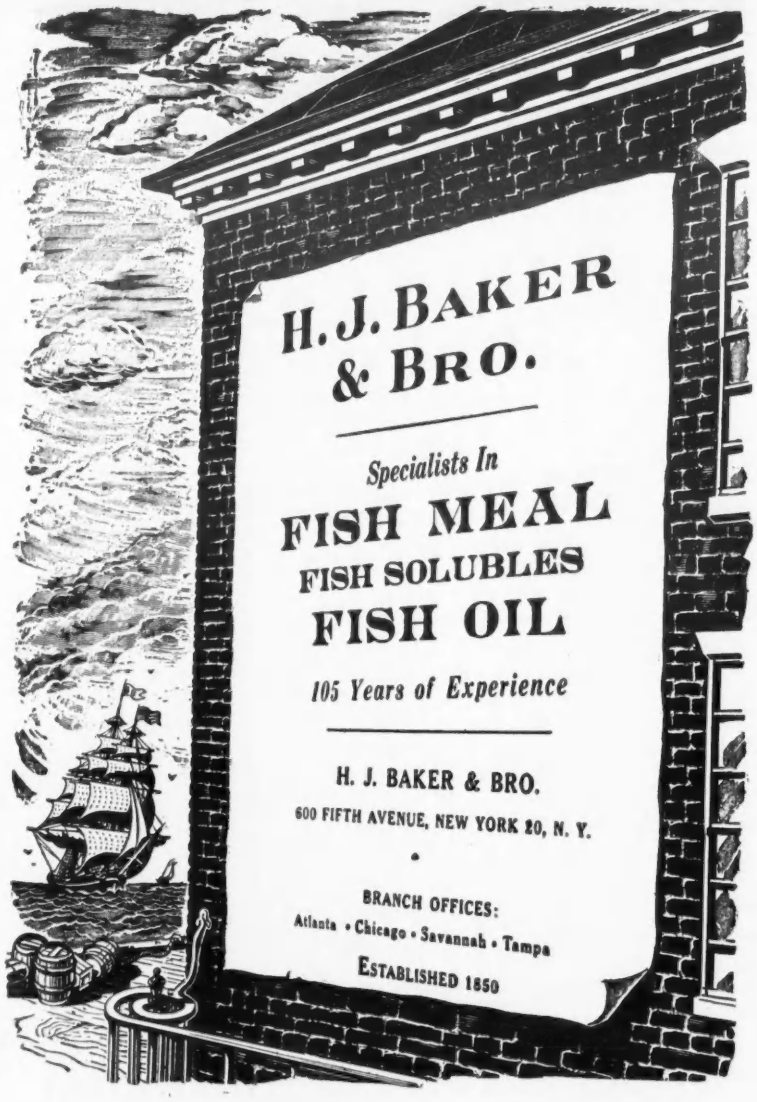

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

same basis. Fancy was firmer at 9⅝c., drums, f.a.a.s. Edible tallow was higher at 13½c., to 14c., tankcars delivered, as to seller.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 2, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	6	8.15	8.00	7.95@8.05

Total sales, 6 contracts.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Crude—This market was quiet and more or less nominal. Tankcars ranged from 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, works. Export interest continued inactive. Fishing has been curtailed and light. Refined grades were in light demand. Light pressed was unchanged at 11c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was quite active and most mills were sold ahead. Meal 41 percent was held at $56.50 per ton, Memphis; $57.50, Alabama; $60, Georgia, and $61, South Carolina for November-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Improved demand advanced prices sharply.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal increased sharply, with big volume buying in both nearby and deferred offerings. Quotations advanced $3 a ton, crushers quoting extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, at $53 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for November forward shipment. Buyers apparently decided that the market had reached its low point. Withdrawals against existing contracts were extremely heavy. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $61.50 for December; $60.50 for January/March.

Shipments of linseeed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	16,800,000	17,820,000
Since Sept. 1	128,280,000	160,621,000

Soybean Meal—Steady demand stiffened this market. Most mills reported sold up for November. Beans moved in good volume except in the southeast where rains have delayed harvesting. Meal 44 percent was higher at $48, per ton, Decatur, November-December shipment and $49, January-September. Sales were reported at $51 per ton, Valley points for December. January shipment.

Waxes

Steady tone prevailed in the local wax market. Actual trading continued spotty. Spot stocks of carnauba wax were closely held. Candeilla wax was scarcer on spot. Holders of small stocks withdrew quotations and confined sales to regular customers. Replacements from Mexico continued scanty and market was entirely nominal. Montan wax was strong. German wax scarce and nominal. Bohemian also was in short supply and firm. Offers of crude beeswax were reported practically nil and and quoted nominally. Refined beeswax continued firm and unchanged.

Dr. Purdy Heads

—Continued from page 7

ratories, Inc. Mr. Wright is vice-president of Pitkin, Inc.

Newly-elected members of the council's executive committee are George H. Nelson, executive vice-president of Law-Barrow-Agee Laboratories of Atlanta, Ga., and John F. Gislason, partner in Twin City Testing & Engineering Laboratory of St. Paul, Minn.

Other members of the ACIL executive committee are Herbert D. Imrie, president of Abbot A. Hanks, Inc., San Francisco, and Lewis F. Herron, the immediate past-president of the council and president of Herron Testing Laboratories of Cleveland, Ohio.

Natural Rubber

—Continued from page 7

thesis of rubber. By using this radioactive tracer to label acetic acid—the other starting material used in the process—the scientists could trace the acid's course.

When the researchers found the heavier carbon in the synthesized rubber samples, they had proof that the marked acetic acid had become a part of the molecular structure of the rubber. Addition of certain chemical catalysts or cofactors is necessary to make the enzyme-acid reaction work.

The scientists developed the process in Puerto Rico while study how rubber is formed in the Hevea rubber tree. They had set out to explore new approaches for developing synthetic rubber with low heat buildup.

Similar work has been done in California on guayule, a semidesert shrub resembling sagebrush which produces excellent natural rubber. The plant grows wild in the Big Bend section of Texas.

KETTLES—1 gal. s/s 1000 psi, 65 gal s/s, 250 gal. Aluminum—all jacketed.

PEBBLE MILL—Lab 15 gal. Jar 18x18; 24x24, 24x36, 30x24, 36x48, 4'x5', 5'x6', 6'x8' — porc. linings. 24 x 18 Rubber Lined.

HAMMER MILLS — #2SI Mikro, 24" Mikro Sawtooth Robinson #9.

FURNACE — U. S. Rotary Smelting, gas fired.

MIXERS — 5 cu. ft. Lancaster EBG 3 & EAG 3. Blystone 6R1 w/skip motors.

SCREENS—Tyler, 3x5 & 3x10 Double Hummer.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", w/New Lining, 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube

CRUSHERS—JAW—6x12 Cedar Rapids, 20x4 Farrel, 14x29 Acme, 15x24 Traylor.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 3'x20', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6x40.

BRIQUETTING MACHINE — Komarek Greaves—16"x10" w/mixer & drive.

BLOWERS — American 600E Sturtevant, size 115, design 7.

FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 7" Lead w/Lead Diaphragm Pump & 12"x12" p&f. C.I.

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1—Day 14" x 30" Type B—H.S. Roller Mill.

5—Day & Ross 15 to 50 gal. Pony Mixers.

2—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractors.

7—Day Spiral Mixers, 100 & 1800# cap.

2—Patterson 4' x 5' & 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.

1—W & P Mixer 100 gal. Jacketed, Double Arm.

1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixer, 350 gals.

6—Surface Condensers-Receivers, 50 to 150 sq. ft.

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1—Buflovak Vac. Impregnator, 24" x 36".

1—Blaw-Knox 110 gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclave, 2000 psi.

1—Keeler 350 H.P. type CP Boiler.

1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac-Crystallizer.

1—Inconel Heat Exch., 195 sq. ft.

1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.

6—Shriver Filter Press Skeletons, 30"—Gear Closure.

1—Vert. Steel, Jack. Kettle 750 gals. w/agitator.

1—Day 5" x 12" Lab. 3 Roll Mill.

2—Shriver & Sparry 30" Plate & Frame, C.I. Filter Presses 36 Ch., 1" Cake, O.D.

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1—Glascote 1400 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated, Reactor 30# internal, 40# jacket.

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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 11'x6"x36', 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20'.
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1—Baker Perkins 2¼ gal. jacketed Mixer, 304 S.S., sigma blades with compression cover.
1—Robinson 304 S.S. jacketed Powder Mixer 4'x7'6".
3—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, Bantam.
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2—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers, 304 S.S.
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3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.

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3—50 gal. Groen Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles 100# jacket.
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1—American Instr. Co. #4-628 Acquarium Bath.
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1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type
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#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
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Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5' Also jar mills.
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1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32" 12"x30", 16"x40"
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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

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Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
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Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
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Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x3' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
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3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
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Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
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Baker Perkins and Werner & Pfleiderer Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers, Double Arm, 100 gal., 200 gal., 300 gal., tilting.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors up to 1000 gallon, some agitated.
Blaw-Knox Stainless Steel Reactors, jktd. and agitated, 7'6" x 7'6" and larger.
Dopp Cast Iron 650 gal. Reactors—Jacketed and Agitated.
Heavy Gauge Stainless Mixing Tanks, 5000 gal., 10'x9'6", 40 HP agitator.
A. O. Smith Stainless Pressure Tanks, 1135 psi, 20,000 gal., 10' x 30'.
American Sterilizers, double door, jacketed; sizes up to 42"x48"x96".
Vulcan 10 Section Stainless Column, 14"x26'8", with S/S Decanter.
Aluminum 60 Plate Bubble Cap Column, 27½"x36", with Calandria, 100 sq. ft.
Shriver 36" STEAM JACKETED Filter Press, having 29 chambers.
Sperry 36" ALUMINUM Filter Press, 4 eye, having 33 chambers.
Shriver 42" Cast Iron Filter Press, 4 eye, closed delivery, 39 chambers.
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Sharples Model H2 Nozzlejector, 1000 GPM, with 15 HP XPL motor.
Double Drum Dryers: 28"x60", 32"x72", 42"x100", standard makes.
Devine No. 12 Vacuum Chamber Dryer, 40"x42", with vac. pump, receiver, etc.
Raymond 2 Stage Flash Drying System with Imp. Mill, Dust Collector, etc.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills, 54"x42", chrome manganese steel, 15 HP.
International Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 8'x8', 50 HP Gear Motors.
Hydraulic Presses, heated platens, 600 ton, 26"x38", 300 ton, 40"x40".
Case Stainless Homogenizer Type S50, self contained, 15 HP.
Charlotte Monel Colloid Mill, jacketed, requires 50 HP motor.
Premier Colloid Mill Type U3, 6", with S/S Rotor, 15 HP, 3500 RPM.
Bird 36"x50" Continuous Centrifugal Filter, hardened steel, 40 HP.
A. T. & M. 40"x24" Suspended Centrfiugal, annular solid discharge, 15 HP.
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1—Stainless steel vertical tank, 2250 gallons with turbine type agitator and coils.

7—Aluminum horizontal storage tanks, 17,000 gallons each.

3—Vertical aluminum storage tanks, 10,000 gallons each.

1—Chicago Bridge & Iron Works Hortonsphere, 4500 gallon tank, 200 psi, ASME code.

1—Groen stainless steel 1000 gallon jacketed reactor, 40 psi internal, 50 psi jacket, with agitator.

1—Van Alst stainless steel jacketed 500 gallon kettle with agitator.

1—Struthers-Wells type 347 stainless steel autoclave, 1000 gallons capacity, 2000 psi.

1—H. K. Porter stainless steel jacketed 500 gallon kettle.

8—Steel jacketed reactors, 2500 gallons each.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed kettle, 200 gallons.

2—Pfaudler 500 gallon glass lined horizonal storage tanks, 35 psi. (New).

1—Stokes 5' x 12' double drum dryer, complete, ASME code.

1—Buflovak 42" x 120" double drum dryer, complete ASME code.

1—Hardinge rotary dryer, 7'6" x 55'.

1—Link belt roto louvre dryer, model #502-20.

1—Buflovak cast iron jacketed vacuum crystallizer 6' dia. (New).

1—Oliver stainless steel rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 6' (New).

1—Bird continuous centrifugal steel filter, 24" x 38".

1—Baker Perkins type 316 stainless steel centrifugal filter, model HS-24".

2—Sparker type 316 stainless steel filters, model 18D6.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 stainless steel leaves.

1—Republic 15" x 15" stainless steel filter, 15 chambers.

1—Link Belt stainless steel roto louvre dryer model #207-14, complete.

1—Sperry stainless steel 18" x 18" filter press 4 eye closed delivery, 21 chambers.

1—AT&M suspended type centrifuge with 18" stainless steel perforated basket, complete with motor.

1—DeLaval type 316 stainless steel motorized centrifuge.

2—Stokes stainless steel granulators, model #21-J and 21-H.

1—Day type 316 stainless steel double arm jacketed mixer, 200 gallons.

4—Bird Centrifuges with 40" stainless steel perforated baskets complete with motor and plows.

1—Baker Perkins stainless steel jacketed double arm vacuum mixer, 100 gallons, complete with motor.

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm, 600,000 BTU boiler.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28"
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—S.S Tank 5' diam.x16' — 5,000 gals.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22"—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
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British Chemical Industry Growing Fast

—Continued from page 7

will come, and production is expected to begin in 1958.

The plant will have capacity for 10,000 tons of polyethylene. In the second stage of the program, a plant will be constructed at the same site to make the copolymers of acrylonitrile, butadiene and other monomers. The third plant will produce acrylonitrile, a chemical not yet made in the United Kingdom.

British Petroleum Chemicals, Ltd., also has announced a major expansion of its works at Grangemouth, which will extend and diversify its production of petroleum chemicals. The additions will include a new butadiene plant, larger facilities for the production of ethylene, propylene and byproduct hydrocarbons, duplication of the existing ethyl-alcohol plant, and a plant for polymerization of part of the propylene to tetrapropylene.

Shell Chemical Company, Ltd., and Fisons, Ltd., are engaged in a dual project for the construction of two new fertilizer plants at Shellhaven at a total cost of £11 million. The first plant will convert refinery gases and other petroleum hydrocarbons into ammonia and nitric acid. The initial stage is scheduled for completion by 1958, with capacity for 75,000 tons of ammonia.

Fisons plans to build a complementary plant to use 60,000 tons of ammonia from Shellhaven for the production of ammonia-based fertilizers. The balance of the ammonia will be used to make ammonium-nitrate-limestone fertilizers for the domestic market. Anhydrous ammonia and nitric acid will be available to industry.

The United Kingdom's production of sulfuric acid (chamber, contact and tower) totaled 2,097,146 long tons (100 percent) in 1955, compared with 2,042,492 tons in 1954, according to statistics of the National Sulphuric Acid Association. Domestic consumption amounted to 2,121,327 tons. The largest users were manufacturers of superphosphate, ammonium sulfate, rayon and cellophane, and titanium dioxide.

The output of ammonium sulfate increased slightly to 1,049,400 tons in the fertilizer year 1954-55 from 1,047,000 tons in 1953-54, according to a report of the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation. Exports increased to 308,678 tons from 229,016 tons in 1953-54.

Potash Investigations

Fisons, Ltd., has abandoned tests conducted since 1948 at the extensive deposits of potash discovered in northeast Yorkshire. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., had reluctantly decided earlier not to proceed with its investigations there, as the use of deep-mining technics was indicated, for which the company does not have facilities.

Fisons, Ltd., carried on further tests on the possibility of separating the potassium salts from the brine by chemical means, but has concluded that the process is uneconomic. However, this valuable national assets is expected to be exploited later.

The United Kingdom is a "Have-not" nation in regard to phosphorus. The consumption of this material has been considerably increased in recent years, owing to a rapid advance in the production of detergents. The latter accounted for more than 50 percent of the consumption of phosphorus in 1955. Exports of phosphoric chemicals have been averaging £1.5 million annually in recent years.

According to the British Plastics Federation, total plastics production in Britain in 1955 came to around 320,000 tons, compared with 274,000 tons in 1954. Last year's output was more than double that in 1950. More plastics materials were exported in 1955 than were produced ten years ago.

Over British Paint Production

£100 million worth of paint is produced annually in Britain. Building paints account for 45 percent of the output and industrial, marine and transport finishes for the remainder. Of some 600 manufacturing units, 15 percent produce 75 percent of the output.

British chemical foreign trade reached high levels last year. The chemical industry is the country's fourth largest exporter and ships abroad a third of its annual production.

Exports of chemicals in the United Kingdom increased to £232,818,505 in 1955 from £204,452,711 in 1954. The largest group, designated in British statistics as inorganic and organic elements and compounds, increased to £53,032,233 in 1955 from £50,573,978 in 1954.

Exports of drugs and medicines reached a new record figure of £35.9 million last year. The newer antibiotics, antihistamines, synthetic antimalarials, insulin, vitamins, aspirin and miscellaneous proprietary medicines contributed to the higher total.

The drop in value of penicillin exports, despite a 28 percent increase in volume of output reflects lowered prices for that product, BDSA points out. There was a downward trend in three groups—tar products, coaltar dyes and fertilizers.

Best Chemical Customers

The commonwealth countries are by far Britain's leading customers for chemicals. Australia with £19.2 million was in first place last year and India was second with £16.1 million. Other principal buyers were the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Netherlands and the United States.

British imports of chemicals and allied products were valued at £112.3 million in 1955, a rise of £10.7 from those in 1954, and roughly proportionate to the increase in exports between the two years. Imports are principally of materials not available in the United Kingdom.

Potassic fertilizers, mercury, tanning materials, silicon, natural essential oils, starches, casein, and rosin accounted for £32.3 million in 1955; imports of potassic fertilizers alone were valued at £8.4 million. Imports of sodium phosphate have been dropping sharply since 1953.

Titanium dioxide (88,692 cwt.), vinyl acetate monomer (9,957 tons), and styrene monomer (2.76 million imperial gallons) were listed separately in British import statistics for the first time in 1955.

The United States was the leading source of British chemical imports, accounting for £26 million worth, and was followed by West Germany, France, Switzerland and Canada.

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104 dms, Chemical Bank, Fremantle
80 dms, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
56 dms, N I Malstrom, Hull
ZINC SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—7,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—95 dms, Rohm & Haas, Hamburg
ANTIMONY OXIDE—800 bgs, Middlesbrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,130 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—990 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
489 tons, Paper Makers Co, Avonmouth
160 tons, Avonmouth
BEEF EXTRACT—175 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Keelung
CASEIN—600 bgs, National Casein Sales, Santos
500 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Hamburg
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Rohm & Haas, Fortaleza
193 tons, Recife
CHINA CLAY—9,487 tons, Fowey
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
244 dms, Melanol Corp, Hamburg
200 dms, Rotterdam
100 dms, Manchester
CRYOLITE—2,330 tons, Penna Salt Manufacturing Co, Ivigtut
EUCALYPTUS OIL—19 dms, Phila National Bank, Lisbon
FUEL OIL—102,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLYCERINE—481 tons, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—469 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
1,013 bgs, Barrett Division, Middlesbrough
1,125 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
581 bgs, Barrett Division, Antwerp
1,590 bgs, Antwerp
1,111 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
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161,756 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
127,262 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
138,993 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
121,331 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
259,112 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
108,273 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
221,044 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
444,752 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SILICA ACID—5,600 bgs, Cabot Inc, Hamburg
3,136 bgs, Hamburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
916 bgs, Haras Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—833 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Itajai
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
WHITING—45 tons, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
36 tons, Antwerp

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—10 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BEEF EXTRACT—25 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
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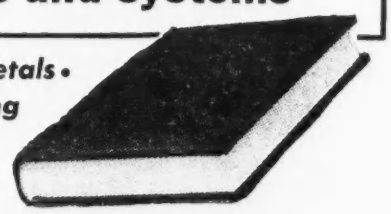

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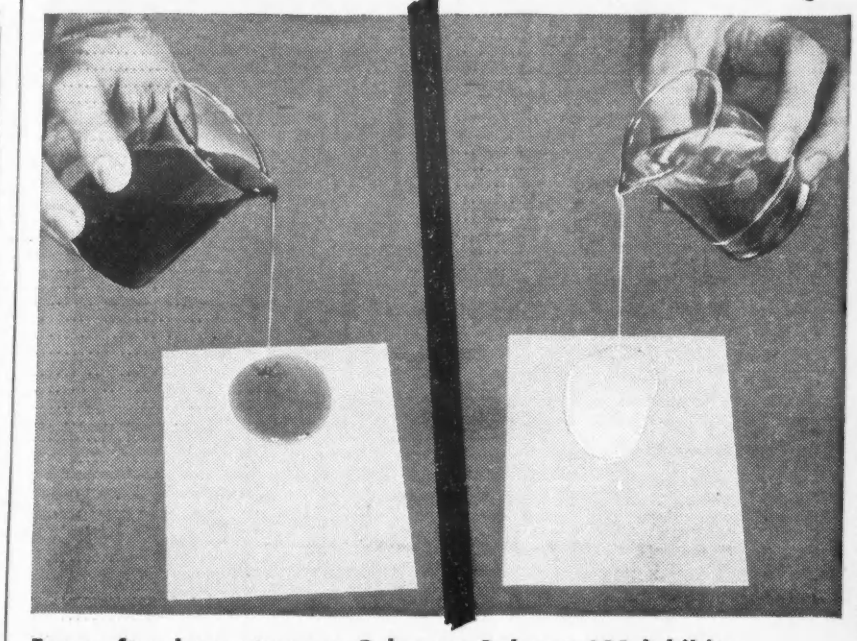

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